The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,960.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
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——— including postage	„ 38 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding.....	2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.	
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.	

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th June 1871, at noon.

	June		June
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave Madras.....	19
„ Carwar	8	„ Coconada.....	21
„ Naraikel	10	„ Vizagapatam.....	22
„ Aliepey	11	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Tuticorin.....	12	„ Gopaulpore.....	23
„ Colombo	13	„ False Point.....	24
„ Galle.....	14	Arrive CALCUTTA	25
„ Negapatam	17		

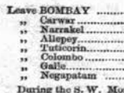
During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neighborhood may be landed at Beyrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

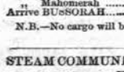
The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th June, at noon.

	June		June
Leaves BOMBAY.....	10	Leaves BUSSORAH	30
„ Kurrachee	14	„ Mahomerah	30
„ Guadur.....	15	„ Fao	30
			July
„ Muscat.....	17	„ Bushire	1
„ Bunder Abbas	19	„ Linga	6
„ Linga	20	„ Bunder Abbas	7
„ Bushire	23	„ Muscat.....	9
„ Fao	25	„ Guadur	15
„ Mahomerah	25	„ Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSSORAH.....	26	Arrive BOMBAY.....	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd June 1871, at noon.

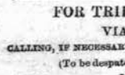
N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence about 8th proximo.)



THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 nett registered tons, 300 H.P., 1,200 effective, Captain Pearson, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description. Including two days' detention in the Canal, the outward passage was accomplished in thirty-two days.

Rates of Passage are—

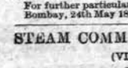
1st Class to Suez	£30		
Ditto Brindisi	£40		
Ditto Trieste and Venice...£45			
2nd Ditto ditto	£25		

—exclusive of Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board. The services of a Stewardess are engaged, and special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers on board.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay, 24th May 1871. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....
Suez	36	.....	22	 8
Port Said	33	.....	24	 9
Alexandria.....	39	.....	25	 9-10
Messina	43	.....	32	 12
Naples	47	.....	33	 13
Leghorn	50	.....	34	 14
Genoa	50	.....	34	 14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	.....	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship HADDON HALL, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship CITY of DUBLIN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be lea ned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being our make.

We would can ion purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—"A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 30th May, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA (2,010 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300	
To SOUTHAMPTON.	„ „ 650	„ „ 350	

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR TRIESTE OR VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 31ST INSTANT.)

THE new A 1 Screw Steam-ship COLLINGWOOD, 1,015 Tons, 120 nominal Horse-power, 400 effective, Robert Mercurius, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, Marine Street.

SALE OF TIMBER.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at the Masagon Bunder (Darroo Khanna):—

200 second-class Squares.
100 tons Teak Boards.
100 do. Scantling.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Bombay, 30th May 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No 23, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate Piano, by Collard and Collard (one of the few and the best Instruments that have ever been imported into this Country), 1 English light Brougham by Laurie and Marner, 1 English Mail Phaeton by Ness Brothers, 1 pair showy Australian Horses, 1 Arab Lady's Riding Horse, sets of best plated mounted English Harness, Plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Bungalow No. 37.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th day of May 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that very rich and neat English and Blackwood Drawing, Dining, and Bed-room Furniture, handsome sets of Glass, Plated, and Porcelainware, rich Garden Flower Pots, &c., &c., being the property of the late Captain J. Everard C. Pryce, Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port of Bombay.

AT 2 P.M.

One handsome English Mail Phaeton, complete, by Ness Brothers, a pair of first-rate Australian Bay Geldings (showy and fast-trotting, bearing high certificate of soundness), a handsome Bay Arab Riding Horse, bearing certificate for soundness, one handsome English-built Broughsu, by Laurie and Marner, sets of Plated Harness, &c., &c.

Also, 2 Bechoba Tents in very good order, being the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is now open to view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th May 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Rosewood Grand Square Piano, in capital order, a first-rate Miniature Slate Billiard Table, by Thurston, an English-built four-seated Barouche, by Lewis of Salisbury, a fine Bay Charger, carries a Lady well, a first-rate Bay Charger and Saddle Horse, a fine Tonga with Pony, &c., &c., at No. 6, Marine Lines.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 6, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Colonel E. A. Green, the same comprises a handsome set of richly engraved Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Plateiware, such as Hot Water and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet Frames, Ice Pitcher, Tea set, handsome Tea Tray and Waiters, a ditto Epergne with plateau, single, double and treble branched Candlesticks with ground glass shades, best Cutlery with ivory and plated handles, richly carved 5-seated Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of Dining Table in 5 pieces, a set of Camp ottio in 2 pieces, large Sideboard, Drawing-room Chairs, couches, richly Carved, Circular, Pier and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Couches, handsome Centre Ottoman, plated range and three light Hanging Argand Lamps, rich velvet pile Drawing-room and other Carpets, a first-class rosewood grand square Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, made to order for Indian Climate, a first-rate 8 day Clock by Kibble, a Mahogany Miniature Slate Billiard Table by Thurston &c., first-rate Engravings in maple and gilt frames, Camp Cots, Cheqatra Counter, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobes, Dispense Articles, Oilmanstores, Plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built Barouche by Lewis, with a pair of handsome Grey Arab Carriage Horses and a set of English plated mounted Carriage Harness.

A fine Tonga with Pony and Harness, complete.

Lady's and Gentleman's Saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 280, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of D. Preston, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, Handsome Pink and Gold Dinner and Breakfast Services, Best Plateiware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 4 Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Stands, Tea Set, handsome Soup Tureen, a set of Spoons and Forks, Cut ery, &c., richly carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of Camp Table in 3 pieces, Sideboard, Circular and Pier Tables, Easy, Rocking and Drawing Room Chairs, full backed Sofas, a Lady's Devonport, First-rate Engravings in rosewood and gilt frames, Chiffonier, Lamps, Horned Hatstand, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Child's Cots and Cradle, Towel Horses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 30th May 1871. BENNETT & Co.

THE MAIL ROUTE VIA BRINDISI TO ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT OR EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time:—

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First Class.....£13 5s. 6d.
" " " Second Class.....£9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co., THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR (Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each, Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy. Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees, CLARKE AND DUNHAM, COLONIAL ENGINEERS. Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factore 48, Mark Lane, London. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co., The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Crown" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other maker.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BERAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Baker, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, leaving Masagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 6th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

OPENING OF THE AMBLI ROAD AND SANAND STATIONS UPON THE KATTIAWAR EXTENSION.

On and after JUNE 5 th a general ALTERATION OF TRAINS will take place.

The Down Mail will leave the Marine Lines Station at 7 A.M., Grant Road 7-20, SURAT 3-35 P.M., BROACH 5-26, BARODA 7-30, and arrive at AHMEDABAD at 10-15 P.M.

The Up Mail will leave AHMEDABAD at 7-45 A.M., BARODA 10-45, BROACH 12-47 P.M., SURAT 3-0, and arrive at Grant Road at 10-30, and Marine Lines at 10-50 P.M.

The Down Mixed will leave Marine Lines at 7-30 A.M., Grant Road 7-55, and arrive at SURAT at 8-7 P.M.

The Down Mixed will leave SURAT at 7-0 A.M., BROACH 9-49, BARODA 1-0, and arrive at AHMEDABAD at 5-20 P.M.

The Up Mixed will leave AHMEDABAD at 8-25 A.M., BARODA 12-52 P.M., BROACH 5-5, and arrive at SURAT at 6-50 P.M.

The Up Mixed will leave SURAT at 6-30 A.M., and arrive at Grant Road at 6-50, and at Marine Lines at 7-15 P.M.

A Local Train will leave VERAUR at 7 A.M. for Marine Lines and intermediate St tions, and Marine Lines at 6-10 P.M. for VERAUR and intermediate Stations.

The Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora and Andaree will be slightly altered.

For further particulars of alterations at intermediate Stations, see the Company's Time Tables exhibited Inside and Outside of all Stations.

The Ambli Road and Sanund Stations upon the Kattiawar Extension are now opened for Passenger and Goods Traffic, and Trains leave Ahmedabad daily at 8 A.M. for Sabarmutee, Ambli, Rad and Sanund, and return from Sanund at 4-30 P.M.

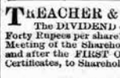
J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th May 1871.

TEACHER & Co. (Limited.)—NOTICE.—The DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. (equivalent to Forty Rupees per share), declared at the Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be PAID on and after the FIRST OF JUNE, 1871, on production of Share Certificates, to Shareholders on the register at this date.

By order, GEO. PUGH, Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 25th May 1871.



CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

London Houses:

MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

Representatives and Agents in every part of the World in connection with their London and Bordeaux Houses.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

SHERRIES—
Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38.

PORTS—
Rs. 18, Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.

CLARETS—
Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 17, Rs. 19, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 30.

BURGUNDIES—
Rs. 21, R. 26, Rs. 32.

DRY CHAMPAGNES—
Magnums, Rs. 80. Quarts, Rs. 40, Rs. 36, Rs. 30.

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—
Rs. 36, Rs. 40.

STILL HOCKS AND MOSELLE—
Rs. 24, Rs. 25-8, Rs. 27, Rs. 34, Rs. 42.

COGNAC—
Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.

WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19.
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30, Rs. 40. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (†) shortly to arrive.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by themselves.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, by Messrs. Moline & Co., to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship store Contracts entered into. Full particulars and detailed descriptive price lists to be obtained at our Offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CHURCH SERVICES and PRAYER BOOKS.

IVORY BOUND CHURCH SERVICES—the sides, backs and clasp of the finest ivory, with carved ivory monogram, in morocco lock case, silk lined ... ... Rs. 35 0

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BAGSTER'S BIBLES.

COMPREHENSIVE FAMILY BIBLE, quarto, size 12 by 9, best Turkey morocco, blind tooled 42 0

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DITTO Do. Do. without clasp ... 18 0

SCAP 8vo BIBLE, with clasp 14 0

POCKET, SMALLEST Do. 10 8

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The following Editions can be had:

WORDS ONLY, 8¾ by 5¾, limp morocco, red edges	... 2 4
DITTO 4¾ by 2¾, ornamental border ..	... 4 8
DITTO 4¾ by 3, red edges and cross	... 3 12
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DITTO 7 by 5, limp morocco with cross, Painoforte edition ...	... 8 0

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BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN JAMES HANHART and Mr. CHARLES ROTH have THIS DAY been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

Bombay, 26th May 1871. VOLKART BROTHERS.

MR. ARTHUR LATHAM is AUTHORIZED to USE the SIGNATURE of our FIRM from THIS DATE. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1871.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS HELD THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per SHARE will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

By order, RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the PROVISION and ERECTION of a Wrought-iron SUPERSTRUCTURE to the NEERA BRIDGE, now in course of construction near Shorwill, in the Sattara Collectorate.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

ALEX. SETON, Captain, R.E., Executive Engineer, Sattara.

Sattara Districts, 22nd May 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of the WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COOPERS', SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st June 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tenders may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 2nd May 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CARTING AT KISTNA.

The Company are desirous to arrange for the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and their LUGGAGE, and the CARTAGE of GOODS between their STATION at KISTNA and the NORTH BANK of the KISTNA RIVER, about 3½ miles; and between the SOUTH BANK of the KISTNA RIVER and their CHICKSAGORE STATION, about 4½ miles, or a total distance of about eight miles.

The Contract to include the loading and unloading at both Stations, and from the bank on either side of the River into the Company's Steamer, or Punt, or Boat.

The rate to be quoted for each Passenger, and for each maund of excess Luggage beyond the quantity allowed free by Train, and per cash ton of Goods.

The Contractor will be held responsible for the safe custody of Goods and Luggage, and will be required to make good any damage or loss that may arise to either Goods or Luggage while in the possession of the Contractor.

The date of the commencement of the arrangement for Passengers and their Luggage to be the 8th of June, and for Goods the date will be notified to the Contractor ten days before the Goods are booked through.

The contract will cease at the end of the monsoon or as soon as Trains again run through to Raichore.

The Company will provide free conveyance to Kistna Station, of Tongas, Carts, Ponies, and Bullocks required to carry out the Contract.

Tenders to be sent in to the Agent at his Office, in Elphinstone Circle, by noon on FRIDAY, the 2nd June next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks. Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron. Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows. Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows. Corrugated Iron.
Canvas. Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins. Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine. Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement. Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts. Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting. Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

LINDLEY AND WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.

CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hot

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady at quoted rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomnl. value pershr.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
100,000	Rs. 100	Rs. p. a. all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
20,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
5,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	630
5,000	100	5 do.		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	190
10,000	100	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,360
12,500	125	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250 pr
10,000	375	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
2,000	250	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
40,000	125	125	nil	National Bank of India	104
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

[redacted]	1,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co	1,705
[redacted]	1,000	all		Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld	162
7,000	1,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	365

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18 3.6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£2	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£2	3 4.0.2	do.	Do. Do.
...	£100	4,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£18	19 5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,625
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,760
100	5,500	all		Bombay	3,000
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	990
1000	150	150	...	Broach Mills	300
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2, 50
750	2,000	all	75 p.a.	Great Eastern	2,180
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,030
800	2,500	all	320 p.a.	Oriental	2,775
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,375

*Per share for the half-year.

CALCUTTA.—25TH MAY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs 98-8, or 1-8 discount, and towards the afternoon, one lot of Rs 20,000 at Rs 98-6 or 1-16 discount.

4½ per cents, only small sums at Rs 106-8.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares only a few were obtained at Rs. 1,450.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 29.

Lee, Lieutenant, 26th Regiment, on furlough, from Chukratta.

Leacock, Captain, Bombay Marine Battalion, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 29.

Rose, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 22nd May, 1871.

With reference to G G O No 328 of 1st instant, and G O C No 301 of 10th idem, Lieut-Colonel W V Sherwell having assumed his appointment of officiating Quarter master General, Colonel Barrowes will revert to his appointment of officiating Quarter-master General, and Lieut-Colonel Morris and Captain Fraser will join their respective posts in the Northern Division, and Bombay District.

Poona, 27th May, 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal Staff :—

Lieutenant K. Stephenson, 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp as a temporary measure, subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

26th Regiment N. I.—Lieut.-Colonel G. L. Thomson, officiating Commandant, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Powell, who vacates on exceeding 2 years' furlough.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 18th May 1871 :—

Lieut.-Colonel St. J. O. N. Muter, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostani according to the lower standard :—

Captain Sir J. Louis, Bart, attached to 12th N. I.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 254 of 1871, Senior Barrack Master Tarleton was posted to the Mhow Circle, and travelled on duty, by rail and dak, at the public expense.

Sergeant L. J. Fleming, 16th Foot, employed in the Barrack Department, is remanded to his regiment.

Sergeant Fleming is to be sent to the Deolallee Depot to await an opportunity for joining his corps.

Assistant Surgeon B. Keelan, Indian Medical Department, is transferred from general duty Southern Maratha Circle to general duty Sind Division, and will travel by rail and sea at public expense.

Surgeon J. Lalor, M.A., is placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from 20th March 1871.

The following orders are confirmed :—

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated 19th May 1871, directing Lieut-Colonel Blair, V. C., 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer to officiate as Commandant; Major Stevens, officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squdron Officer; Captain Philipps, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer; and Lieutenant Owen, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Colonel MacGregor proceeding on leave.

Belgaum District Order—Dated 27th April 1871, appointing Surgeon-Major Sylvester to act as Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper, with effect from 20th idem.

Erratum —In G O C No 286 of the 12th ultimo, for "31st March to 21st April" read 21st February to 31st March.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

66th Foot.—Major J Galbraith, to Ootacamund, Neilgherries, Madras, from 7th June, for one month, on private affairs, in extension.

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Colonel E. M. MacGregor, Commanding, for one month, from date of departure to Aboo on medical certificate.

3rd Hussars.—Cornet J. H. Reckham, to Matheran, from 21st May to 20th June 1871, on medical certificate, in extension.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut G. A. L. A. Whitmore, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 27th May, 1871.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

83rd Regiment.—Lieutenant Burnet, for 10 days from the 27th May 1871, on privilege leave.

2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Kirkwood, for 10 days from date of departure, on privilege leave.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY THE PROVINCIAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Major A. H. Cooke, Staff Corps, to general duty at Madras.

Captain J. F. T. Sherman, Staff Corps, to attached 7th N. I.

Lieutenant G. Godfrey, 2nd Wing Subaltern 41st N. I., from officiating Adjutant 28th N. I., to officiating Adjutant 16th N. I.

Leave of absence :—

Royal Engineers.—2nd Captain G. Blunt, doing duty Sappers and Miners, from 15th May 1871, Bombay, sick certificate, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Major F. F. R. Bishop, doing general duty at Secunderabad, for four months, from 3rd April 1871—Neilgherries, private affairs.

60th Rifles.—Lieutenant A. R. Boddan-Whetham, 3rd Battalion, to England on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board, per P. & O. steamer overland route—unfit to do duty with troops.

89th Foot.—Captain C. V. Hassall, from 13th May 1871, or date of departure, for two months—Bangalore, s. c.

Medical Dept.—Surgeon-Major D. Mackenzie, in medical charge 2nd Native Infantry, from 1st May 1871, or date of departure, for 30 days—Madras, s.c., to appear before a medical board.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

GUARDS.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to extend to the Native Army in the Bengal Presidency the provisions of G. O. No. 85 of 1870, permitting men of British regiments to mount guard during the hot weather without the cross belt and pouch.

BARRACKPORE.

In continuation of G. O. No. 106 of 1870, it is notified for general information, that Barrackpore has ceased to be the Head Quarters of a Commissariat Division, and has been made a dependency of the Presidency Executive Commissariat Division, from the 1st March 1871.

ROORKEE COLLEGE.

To remove misapprehension on the subject, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that officers of the Army Staff and Adjutants and Quartermasters of regiments are not eligible to join the Roorkee College for the purpose of studying there, unless they relinquish their Staff appointments.

2. No officer on probation with a native regiment can join the Roorkee College during his period of probation.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The following extract from a military letter from the Secretary of State, dated the 16th March 1871, is published for information :—

"With reference to para. 8 of my military dispatch No. 50, dated 16th February last, I h ve to inform you that the War Office has intimated that an orderly room clerk, who has been confirmed in that appointment, acquires the rank of Sergeant, which rank (together with the pay thereof) he would retain if removed from the appointment of orderly room clerk, unless reduced by sentence of a court martial."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Under the authority of Government, the following clauses are published in substitution of those notified by G. O. No. 44 of 1871, regulating the pay and other allowances of Roman Catholic Bishops and Priests :—

XXII.—A detachment of 200 European soldiers or more is allowed one or more visitations a month by a priest, provided the amount payable as travelling allowance does not exceed Rupees 100 a month, or Rupees 1,200 a year.

XXIII.—A detachment of less than 200, but not less than 50 European soldiers, may be visited in the same manner, provided the expense does not exceed Rupees 50 a month, or Rupees 600 a year.

XXIV.—Cumulative payments to the same priest under the two preceding articles are limited to Rupees 150 a month, or Rupees 1,800 a year.

PAYMASTERS.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract of a letter from the Secretary of State for India, dated the 23rd February 1871 :—

"Para. 5. The Secretary of State for War has informed me that it has been brought to his notice that the Paymaster of Her Majesty's * * * has been, under the orders of his Commanding Officer, appointed custodian of certain regimental funds, in contravention of para. 305,* page 76, of the Queen's Regulations of 1st January 1868.

"6. Inconvenience having been found to result from such a practice, Mr. Cardwell has suggested that the attention of officers commanding regiments serving in India should be directed to the paragraph of the regulations quoted, with a view to a discontinuance of the practice.

"7. I request you will give such instructions as may be necessary on this subject."

[* "Paymasters are not to preside over committees for the management of mess, band, or other regimental funds, nor should the moneys of such funds be placed in the custody of the Paymasters, as the duties of their office are sufficient to occupy their undivided attention. This does not apply to canteen funds referred to in para. 1029."]

TREASURE CHESTS.

It having come to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief that in many instances Captains of troops and companies have inadequate means of keeping their troop and company's money in security, His Excellency is pleased to direct that the Commanding Officer of every regiment shall at once arrange for having a strong chest made for the purpose.

This chest will be fitted with as many boxes as there are troops or companies, each box to have the letter of the troop or company to which it belongs painted on it, and a lock of its own differing from all the other locks.

The lid of the chest will be fitted with open bars or a grating, so that the sentries on relief may be able to hand over the number of boxes in the chest without the necessity of opening it.

The chest will be placed in the Quarter Guard, with the Paymaster's treasure chest, under the same double sentries are provided for the latter.

The key of the chest will be in possession of the senior non-commissioned officer of the guard, who will not allow any non-commissioned officer to remove or open any box, without a written order from the Officer Commanding the troop or company to which it belongs, which order should remain in his possession as a voucher.

On the march, the chest will be in charge of the Paymaster's treasure chest guard.

The expense of the chest will be borne by Officers Commanding troops and companies in equal proportions.

DISCIPLINE—PAY.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the re-publication of G. O. Queen's Troops, Simla, 6th May 1862, for information and guidance :—

"The Commander-in-Chief regrets to find that, notwithstanding the prohibition contained in General Order Her Majesty's Forces in India, dated the 21st October 1848, and the distinct instructions in Her Majesty's Regulations for the Army, Officers commanding troops and companies have, in many instances, neglected these orders, and have entrusted to their Pay Sergeants sums of money greatly in excess of the requirements of the service, and what is sanctioned by regulations, thus imposing on the Sergeant duties and responsibilities belonging to the officer, and for which the officer receives a pecuniary allowance.

"The Commander-in-Chief cannot too strongly condemn this practice, and the strict attention of all officers is called to the Standing Orders of the service, a disobedience of which His Excellency will not allow to be committed with impunity.

"Instances have also occurred of misappropriation of money entrusted by soldiers to non-commissioned officers for deposit in the Savings' Bank.

"The Commander-in-Chief therefore directs that officers commanding troops and companies should themselves settle with the cooks, washermen and other servants of the troop or company, and all persons, tradesmen or others, on the public account; and not to delegate this duty to their Pay Sergeants.

"Officers commanding troops and companies are also themselves to receive any sums of money which the soldier may desire to deposit in the Savings' Bank, and soldiers are not to entrust the money to a Pay Sergeant for delivery to the officer. In the like manner, such officers are to pay themselves, or see paid to the depositor any sum withdrawn from the Savings' Bank.

"In the sense also of the above, Commanding Officers are not to allow an accumulation of Sergeant's Mess or other funds in the hands of the caterer or treasurer."

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH MAY.

			p. ton.
London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 13s. 9d. to £2 15s. 0d.	"
	Wooden Ships "	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d	"
	Myrabolms & Coir bulk	£1 5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Garden Reach	Gilmore	Boston, Feb. 14.
28	Amizade	Nacoda	Damaun, May 25.
	Silks	Andrew	Clyde, Feb. 22.
	Petersburg (s)	Black	Hongkong, May 11.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Brise-Lames	Dupere	Kurrachee.
	Virago (s)	Brown	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Hanna Law, Dawson, to Liverpool.

Ship St. Fillans, Nelson, to Liverpool.

The ship Tythonus, to Havre, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

May

ARRIVAL.

23 Tanjore (s) ..... Johnson ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

May

29 Tanjore (s) ..... Johnson ..... Southampton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childers, 3 cases hardware, Bolton & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde (s), 1 case pipes, Bolton & Co; 3,312 iron bars, H Cassamjee; 41 cases pale ale, Cutler Palmer & Co.

Conflict, 9 packages paper, B Shapoorjee; 1 case harmonium, Geo W Wheatley & Co; 25 cases old tom, M Jamsetjee; 199 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer & Sons; 51 cases paper, H B Jeejeebhoy; 7 cases paper, E Ebramjee; 3 bales paper, S Cowasjee; 23 packages hardware, M A Abdool Cadur.

Lord Canning, 8 cases oilmanstore, Charles Chambers

Michael Scott, 10 cases burgundy, Payne & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin, 35 cases sulphuric acid, M Manockjee.

Stornoway, 209 iron pipes, R Jeewa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tennyson, 57½ bales cotton, L Ramdyall; 250 bales cotton, J Dewjee.

Macedon, 500 bundles galls, B Currumsey.

Seaforth, 94 bales cotton and 6 bales husks, Owen and Okell.

Prince Oscar, 37 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 300 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.

Louisa Fletcher, 100 bales cotton, M Moteechund.

Oriflamme, 178 bales cotton, D G Hoosan.

Sir Charles Napier, 500 bales cotton, George S King & Co; 53 bales cotton, Owen & Okell.

Morning Light, 83 bales cott n, G Seganee; 54 bales cotton, N Gomeedass; 260 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 54 bales cotton, T Ramchund.

T E Lemon, 3½ bales cotton, G Hurjeewan; 66 bales cotton, M Gopulal; 200 bales cotton, G Cursonrain; 69 bales cotton, R Manockchund; 41 bales cotton, A Dhonderam.

Compta, 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co; 2 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co.

British Consul, 25 bales cotton, J Manchund.

Cavour, 48 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

Royal Adelaide, 18 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 26 bales cotton, S Narronjee & Co; 200 bales cotton, E Ramtoolla.

Virago (s), 165 bales wool, C Pitamber; 25 bales wool, D Mathooradass; 43 bales wool, V Vurria.

Quorn, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 250 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co.

Sir John Mandeville, 53 bales cotton, P Chimneeram; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 37 bales cotton, M Goculdass; 25 bales cotton, L Narronjee; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Timsha (s), 235 bags saltpetre, C Luckmedass; 100 bales cotton, B Bhugajee; 400 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co; 20 bales wool, R Mohomed; 150 bales cotton, N Manockjee.

Chales Bal, 200 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co; 150 bales cotton, V Luckmoubhoy.

Persia, 116 bales cotton, H Khooldass; 500 bundles galls, A Habibbhoy.

Isabella Kerr, 750 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

Childers, 500 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co; 300 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

Sydney Dacres, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

Elizabeth Fry, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Euxine, 1,000 bundles coir yarn, N. Manordass & Co.

Ashgrove, 96 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Enterpe, 23 cases herabole, C Nanjee.

Hydrabad, 316 bags coffee, B I S N Co; 116 bags coffee, S Rustomjee Shetna.

China (s), 120 bags pepper, Behrend Brothers; 182 cases ginger, 7 cases cardamoms, and 284 bags coffee, B I S N Co; 106 packages cloves, Behrend Brothers; 100 bags coffee, G Sigg & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Strathclyde (s), 1,950 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Strathclyde (s), 300 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Donna Maria, 200 bags linseed, D Rattonsey.

FOR GENOA.

China (s), 194 bags rapeseed, S Tyebjee & Co; 28 bags coffee Ritchie Pollexfen & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

China (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 1,260 bags pepper, B I S N Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Index, 250 bales cottor, A Blascheck & Co.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

China (s), 1 package shawl, B I S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Juvanta, 317 bales wool, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

China (s), 100 bags pepper, Behrend Brothers; 1 case cardamoms, W. Chandabhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Braunstone, 400 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

China (s), 1 bag rapeseed and 8 packages coffee, S Tyebjee & Co.;

FOR HONGKONG.

Anna Henderson, 283 bundles sharkfins and 32 bundles fishmaws, P. Soomar; 22 cases sharkfins and 3 cases fishmaws, P. Damjee.

Statesman (s), 400 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy; 487 bales cotton N. Kessowjee & Co; 450 bales cotton, A. Habibbhoy; 21 bales cotton, J. Mondass.

Behar (s), 170 bales cotton, S. Khetsey.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	May 30	2 P.M.	3 P.M
Kurrachee	June 3	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 10	11 A.M.	
China	" 7	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	" 7	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	" 20	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay (during the monsoon months and beginning on May 30) every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet, at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Tuesday	May	30	Tuesday	September	12
Do	June	6	Do	do	19
Do	do	13	Saturday	do	30
Do	do	20	Do	October	7
Do	do	27	Do	do	14
Do	July	4	Do	do	21
Do	do	11	Do	do	28
Do	do	18	Do	November	4
Do	do	25	Do	do	11
Do	August	1	Do	do	18
Do	do	8	Do	do	25
Do	do	15	Do	December	2
Do	do	22	Do	do	9
Do	do	29	Do	do	16
Do	September	5	Do	do	23
			Do	do	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie .

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to Recoditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 10 0 0

Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

DAVIDSON—May 26th, at Cheltenham, Emma Juliana, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FULLTON—May 3rd, at Thayetmyo, British Burmah, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel G A Fullton, 36th Regiment M N I, of a son.

DEATH.

DONNELLY—May 22nd, at 44, Ekbalpore, Catherine Frances Donnelly, child of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Donnelly, aged 2 years 11 months and 19 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1871.

AMEER SHERE ALI KHAN has had the good luck, once or twice already, to redeem his fortunes when they seemed desperate, so possibly, after all, he may yet succeed in re-establishing his authority over all Afghanistan. But at present, certainly, the state of his affairs is not very promising. After many false alarms, we have at last received from Government authentic news of the capture of Herat by Yakoob Khan. The Governor of Herat was killed in the action; and Yakoob, who is said to have an army of 60,000 men with him, is supposed to be now advancing on Furrah and Candahar. The Ameer's troops have halted half way between Furrah and Herat to wait for reinforcements that have been sent to them from Cabul; but it is not improbable that this force, destined originally to relieve Herat, will now be compelled to fall back on Candahar. The Ameer is said to be very unpopular everywhere in his dominions, on account of the "English tastes" he acquired during his visit to India. He lets the ladies of his harem dress in European clothes and walk about the gardens unveiled; and—but this surely cannot be one of the fashions he learnt from the English—"he is even reported to bathe occasionally in the garden tanks in company with the members of his harem." Yakoob, on the other hand, is described as a strict, bigoted Mussulman of the old school, who hates every innovation and detests the English name. The advocates of the policy of "masterly inactivity" will begin to ask now what we have gained by our patronage of Shere Ali. We gave him money and guns, and our gifts and good-will have simply raised up new enemies against him in his own country. Would it not have been better, some critics will suggest, to have left the Afghans to themselves? But the Ameer's star is not set yet.

THAT India should be required to pay a fair share of the cost of an Imperial Navy, and to build at her own expense in her most commodious harbour a dock in which the largest man-of-war can be repaired, seems to the *Times of India* a monstrous offence against "the pharisaical theory"—we thank our contemporary for teaching us the phrase—"that England holds India for India's sake and not for her own." We do not care to discuss what motives are at the bottom of the desire of all Englishmen to keep possession of India—no one, unless wholly given up to cant, will suppose them to be purely philanthropical—but it is sufficient for our purpose to assume that the two nations have gone voluntarily into partnership with one another, and that it is desirable to ascertain how the work of defending their common interests at sea can be justly apportioned between the two partners. Now, any one who is not blinded by prejudice must admit that England does not exact too much in calling upon India to maintain a squadron and a naval station in the Indian Ocean, while in every other sea the trade of the whole Empire is protected at the sole expense of the English people. "If India were self-governed," says the *Times of India*, "the British squadron would still cruise in these waters." Perhaps so, but not to perform the same functions. A self-governed India would require a fleet of her own, to save her commerce from the ravages of pirates in the Persian Gulf and the Straits; and what would become of her extremely valuable opium trade if she had no men-of-war cruising off the coast of China? Look at the enormous expenditure now incurred by self-governed Oriental States in order to keep afloat squadrons that may be strong enough to make their flags respected at sea. Turkey and Egypt are half ruined by their costly fleets; and now China and Japan are straining every nerve to become strong maritime powers. Ought, then, the accident of her connection with England to excuse India from the liability, common to all other States, of setting aside a considerable part of the national revenue for the support of a navy? It is not to the point to tell us that England deals more liberally with her own colonies than with India. The men who people our colonies belong to the English race, and it is wise policy to encourage the infant settlements which bear promise of growing up to be great and prosperous nations by freely using the power and credit of England to guard the lives and property of the colonists on land and at sea. But, now that some of the English colonies have become very rich and almost independent, the Imperial Government has gradually withdrawn the forces paid for out of the revenues of England; and every year marks a distinct advance towards the realization of the scheme for converting the British Empire into a Confederation of self-supporting States instead of a mother-country surrounded by a cluster of dependencies.

India, of course, has never held the position of a colony; and, whatever may have been the reason that induced the English to take this country, they certainly never intended to make India a part of the British Empire, in order that they might have the gratification—exquisite, no doubt, to a philanthropist, but not likely to be relished by the "average Briton"—of taxing themselves for the maintenance of an Indian Navy. And, in point of fact, the *Times of India* itself, while asserting, with what seems to us a whimsical perversity, that England ought to undertake the whole burden of supplying the money for the naval service in these seas, concedes the very principle for which we contend, when it puts in a good word for the Bombay Marine. Surely, if it was right to let India pay for the old Indian Navy, it cannot be right to shift this expense upon the people at home, merely because ships and men now come out for a few years' service in our waters, instead of being always stationed here. In the same way, if Bombay has not a dock fit to receive such ships as will take part in the next maritime war, the cost of constructing such a dock, whether it be built of Indian masonry or of English iron, is a fair charge on the Indian revenues. These considerations, of course, do not touch the question of policy involved in the change from a local to an imperial service, or in the importation of a Hydraulic Lift from England to do work which, some critics declare, would be better done in an ordinary dock. All we now wish to urge is that, whatever room there may be for difference of opinion as to the best and most economical means of providing India with a navy and a dockyard, it is not a gross and intolerable act of oppression to ask the people of this country to go to some little expense in providing for the protection of a foreign trade worth a hundred millions sterling.

It may be necessary to add that, while we are sick of the mendicants' whine of "Justice to India!" and sincerely believe that this country has, on the whole, much the best of the bargain in her relations with the protecting State, we yield to no one in anxiety for reduction of expenditure. But it is not on ships of the Royal Navy that too much money is spent. The Indian Marine ought to cost much less than it does; but the saving should be effected in India itself by cutting down the absurdly large establishment which, in spite of the abolition of the local navy, is still maintained here. Much more good can be done by means of a careful and unprejudiced examination of each head of expenditure, than by raising the cry that it is the "Home Charges" that are ruining India, and twisting facts and figures to support this libellous doctrine. The just course is to attack abuses wherever they can be found, in India or at home. In the main the Home Charges are honestly drawn up with the intention of giving this country the utmost possible value for her money; but we are by no means so enamoured of the home accounts as to suppose that they are faultless; and Mr. Knight, for instance, has fairly hit a blot in the article in which he lately drew attention to the scandalous extravagance of the pension list for clerks of the India Office. An exposure of this kind is of real service to India; and we cannot but think that the cause of financial reform would be greatly benefited if reformers were fonder of searching out the exact meaning of the figures published in official papers, and less inclined to deal in vague generalities about the loveliness of generosity and the duty which a strong power owes to its weaker partner.

MR. ANSTEY, who left for Patna about a fortnight in connection with the Wahabee case, has returned to Bombay, having, we hear, thrown up his brief.

IT appears from an official statement lately published, that the number of British troops (not including convalescent depôts) to be located in the hills this hot season is 4,587. Accommodation is also allotted for 1,351 convalescents.

DURING the month of April last fifty-five vessels passed through the Suez Canal to and from the Red Sea, representing the aggregate amount of 59,859 tons register. Of the fifty-five ships, 37 were under British colours, 5 Egyptians, 5 French, 3 Austrians, 2 Ottoman, 2 Italians, and 1 Russian.

A LUCKNOW letter of the 25th inst in the "Delhi Gazette" has the following paragraph :—

M. DeMesurier, a French gentleman of considerable scientific attainments, died suddenly on the evening of the 23rd instant, from an attack of apoplectic paralysis. This is precisely the disease with which General Barrow was attacked, and is the third death in this station from the same cause this season. M. DeMesurier for many years studied the cultivation and preparation of Indian fibres, and gained several prizes by his specimens. He was well known in India, and leaves a large family inconsolable at his loss, and I fear unprovided for; however he was much respected by a large circle of friends, who no doubt will not allow his family to remain destitute.

APPREHENSIONS FOR THE SAFETY OF A HAMBURG SHIP.

SOME fears are entertained for the safety of a Hamburg ship, called the Luisa, which left Mauritius for Bombay on 10th April and has not since been heard of. The French ship Brise-Lames left Mauritius two days after the Luisa, and arrived here on the 8th inst.; and the captain of the Brise-Lames states that he was in the cyclone, and that a few days before it came upon him he had been in company with the Luisa, which had a cargo of 12,000 bags of sugar, and a large number of Arab passengers.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. China, 2,010 tons, and 400 h.p., Captain C. G. Perrins, will sail to day for Aden and Suez with the English Mail, and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Lieut J E Lee
Mr Henry Howick
Mr W Brennan
Mr Clement Poole
Mr W Coyle
Mr G Chambers
Dr Forbes
Mr W Hudson
Lieut Col G Godwin

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr M Mongston
Mr R Hobart
Mr George Anderson
Mr J O Conaway
Captain D W Inglis
Colonel Ewen Grant
Mrs Showell
Mrs John Flemington
Mr D F Shaw

FOR SUEZ.

Mr S E Carlisle,
Mr H B Manuel

PASSENGERS FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE s.s. VIRAGO, 1,453 tons, Captain J. Brown, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 6,743 bales of cotton, 2,284 bales of wool, 875 cwt. of galls, and the following passengers :—

Mrs Robson and child, Mr and Mrs Cruddas and two children, Mr and Mrs Hodgest, two children, and native female servant, Colonel and Mrs Rose and 4 children, Mrs Captain Maunsell and two children, Mr and Mrs Mackenzie and three children, Mrs McNeill and three children, Mrs Middleton, the Misses (two) Middleton and child, Mrs Stewart, Mr Jackson, and Mrs Dunlop and child.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED.)

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 27th May, compared with the statement issued on the 20th May :—

LIABILITIES.	29th May.	27th May.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares o. Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... " 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	4,15,000	4,15,000
Government Treasury Balance at Head Office	156,47,348	164,04,057
Do. do. at Branches.	56,64,468	61,34,107
Other Deposits	150,03,593	166,65,969
Post Bills	37,519	40,492
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,97,187	7,13,051
Rs.	443,65,147	463,72,376
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	75,76,463	72,65,462
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	22,83,424	22,41,744
Loans, on Security of do	30,08,053	31,19,794
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,772	22,023
Bills Discounted	113,72,064	112,42,140
Stamps	5,705	6,000
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,36,776		
Amount applied in

very difficult to change the system, and I believe that it would not only seriously injure the revenue but that the present system tends to restrict the cultivation and the consumption in Bengal with its demoralising results. The natives have other stimulants such as bhang and churras which they prefer. The Chinese in Calcutta use opium largely. They smoke it and mix it up in various ways. I am not aware of the results of the experiments made at Bombay with respect to the Persian opium. The Turkey opium, which I suppose is the same as the Persian, is very superior to the Bengal. The Government could restrict the trade in Persian opium, and the question has been considered by it. The merchants who deal in Persian opium make it a great object to be allowed to ship the opium to China *via* Bombay. If they did not do that they must charter a vessel direct, and it has been considered whether it would not be desirable to impose a tax upon the Persian opium in transit. At present it is allowed to be transhipped at Bombay, but in my opinion it would be desirable to get as much revenue as they could out of it in transit. The Bengal Government had latterly been engaged in a very extensive correspondence with the officials and Consuls in China with respect to the consumption of opium in that country and its future prospects. The consumption is steadily on the increase in China, but I am not aware that the use of the Indian opium is stationary. When the price was less than 4 rupees the cultivation fell off, because it was not worth while to obtain advances, but when it was raised to 5 rupees they came forward willingly, but the production was so large as to reduce the value and the price was reduced to 4 rupees 8 annas, and that at present is the best standard. The cultivation was perfectly voluntary, and the ryot could abandon it any time if he thought proper. They prefer it to tobacco and other articles that would pay quite as well, on account of the advances which they obtain at a period of the year when they are most useful to them. As regards the actual cultivators there is no demoralising effect from the cultivation. All authorities that I have ever had any communication with are opposed to change the tax to an acreage one. I believe it would be impossible and it would cause a sacrifice of revenue.

In reply to Mr. J. B. Smith—I believe that what is called Persian opium is really Turkish. It is grown in Turkish Arabia. I believe there is some grown in the neighbourhood of Smyrna, but I never heard of any of it being sent to China. I do not know that the natives use bhang as a substitute for opium, but they use it as a stimulant and intoxicating drug. I am not aware that the Bengal opium is not suitable for medicinal proposes. I believe that it is perfectly well adapted, but in Europe the Turkish is preferred for medicinal uses. The proportions that would be used for those purposes is immaterial.

In reply to Mr. Grant Duff—I believe that if the cultivation was perfectly free in Bengal it would lead to a great consumption amongst the natives in India. I do not consider that as a body they are addicted to the excessive use of it. There are considerable fluctuations in the revenue derived respectively from the Malwa opium exported from Bombay and that grown in Bengal. That arose from the variation in the seasons. At one time there might be a failure in one district and a good crop in the other, and *vice versa*. I cannot state what causes limit the cultivation in Malwa over which the Indian Government have no control. No doubt that fact renders the efforts of the Government to restrict the cultivation in Bengal less efficacious than they otherwise would be.

In reply to Sir D. Wedderburn—I am not aware of any scheme to export Persian opium to China direct—I believe, however, that there was a large export last year—I do not know that it was as much as 2,000 chests. The system of advances does not give the Government any power to restrict the cultivation. The advances are made by private individuals. The Government fixed the price at which they would buy it. A short time ago the system of sales by auction at a commission was tried, the sales were not conducted by auction, but by an official of the Government.

Sir FREDERICK HALLIDAY was then examined. He said—I first joined the service in the Administrative Department of the Interior and rose to be Secretary to the Board of Revenue, then Secretary to the Government of Bengal, then to the Government of India, and am now a Member of the Council of India.

In reply to Mr. J. B. Smith—There is a great deal of objection to the salt tax in the abstract and in theory, but it has this advantage that the people are used to it as it is a tax of long standing, they understand it and they prefer it to other and new taxes. It was a common question on the part of the natives, who frequently say, "Why do you put on the income-tax or resort to new taxes? Why do you not increase the salt tax?" I have never heard of any complaint of the salt tax, the natives of India hate change, they are well used to this tax which is a very ancient one, and it has this additional advantage, that it is the only one which reaches the great bulk of the natives, and if it was repealed they would pay little or no taxation. They prefer it to the income tax or other new taxes. This arises from the simplicity of their habits and customs and on this account it becomes a simple poll tax, as the consumption man per man is equal. It is higher in Bengal than in other presidencies, and it is a question why they should have a double tax. But the limit of what the tax can be safely raised to, can only be decided by experience as to what the people would stand or what would affect the consumption. In the other presidencies it would be desirable without much talk about it to raise the tax little by little to the standard in Bengal where the people are certainly not better but worse off than in the other presidencies. The tendency is now to equalise the tax by reducing it in Bengal rather than raise it in the other presidencies. But I do not agree with that. I cannot say how much it might be raised. I would not begin in Bengal, where it is now the highest, but I would raise it gradually in the other presidencies first and then in Bengal. I believe there is great scope for raising it. It is not much used for manure or for feeding cattle except to a slight extent in Bombay. I do not think that is the result of the duty raising the price. I myself once reduced the duty in Bengal in the hope—a foolish one as it proved—that there would be an increase in the consumption, but nothing of the kind took place. That is an actual case in point.

In reply to Sir W. Lawson—The average consumption per head throughout India is 12 lbs. per head, not more. I do not know that the consumption is greater near the coast where the salt is cheapest and there rises to 20 lbs. per head. I am not acquainted with the details of the inquiry which took place after I left India but only with the results. I doubt if there is the difference of consumption near the coast, and if there is whether it arises from the greater cheapness of the salt.

In reply to Mr. Bourke—As I regard the salt duty as equal in its pressure to a poll tax, I say I do not see why it should be higher in Bengal than in the other presidencies, other circumstances being equal, but I would not raise in them and not lower it in Bengal if it is desirable to equalize the tax.

In reply to Mr. Beach—I believe that the difficulty of raising the salt tax in the other presidencies will arise from the difference of the land tax, which is higher in them, and the natives in them will therefore say that this being the case they cannot pay so high a salt tax as in Bengal.

In reply to Mr. Grant Duff—I believe the chief danger to the opium revenue will arise from the increased cultivation in China and the increased export from Persia. We have no exact data of the cultivation of opium in India, but Sir R. Alcock in very strong language points out that it is very large and is rapidly increasing. The price has not varied of late years with the supply nearly so much as one would expect. I have known it as low as Rs. 700 per chest, but in 1838-39 the price in Calcutta was Rs. 537, and it was very low for several years after that until it rose to Rs. 1,100. The alarm about the opium revenue arose from the discovery of this extensive cultivation in China. I believe Mr. Laing and Mr. Massey take a sanguine view and Sir R. Temple quite the opposite, and the Government in India takes the same view as Sir Richard Temple. I know nothing myself of the growth of the Persian opium. It is new since my time, and must exercise a disturbing influence. The growth of the China and the Persian opium are the two chief facts which are exciting the alarm. The Indian Government cannot so perfectly manipulate the production and the export as if it were completely under their control. They might to a certain extent control the export from the Persian Gulf by imposing a tax in transito, but with respect to the growth in China I do not like to give any opinion without further and full information as to the quality of the opium grown in China. If it is so inferior it will not do much harm, but the reports which have been published indicate that the Chinese Government is designedly and deliberately encouraging the growth of opium in China out of a spirit of revenge, with the avowed purpose of stamping out our revenue, and as they are a clever, sharp people they may very possibly succeed. Sir Cecil Beadon advised the Bengal Government with the warm approval of the Secretary of State to publicly limit the export to 50,000 chests in order to regulate it and the price, but it broke down the very first year. The Government advertised on the advice of the merchants and brokers that they would bring forward of one year's crop 48,000 chests, but they could only supply 38,000 chests. There was a great outcry in Calcutta and the Government were obliged to bring forward the balance out of the next year's crop. Luckily they could do so, but the fact was the crop was not only precarious but extremely variable, and it would be very difficult to keep up the supply to any fixed standard. I believe that if there was any great body of men who in England or India were for their own interest determined to put an end to the opium monopoly they would succeed in doing so, as was the case with the salt monopoly, which was broken down with very beneficial results to the people. I do not mind giving my opinion as to the policy of the opium monopoly. There are only three arguments in its favour, which are very strong ones, and fully set forth by Sir J. P. Grant in a minute dated in 1862, when the question was exciting great interest in India, where it was frequently and periodically coming up for discussion. The objections of Sir J. P. Grant against giving up the opium monopoly were three. The first is that it would lead to a great increase in smuggling, which could not be put a stop to without harrassing and vexatious restrictions. Secondly, that it would tend to increase the consumption of the drug amongst our own people. The third objection of Sir J. P. Grant, which is the most difficult of all to get over, is this, "why should we, irrespective of the profits and the advantage to the native cultivators and merchants, give up a revenue which no one is asking to sacrifice. Why should we scatter so profitable a source of income to the winds for no conceivable object and have to supply the deficiency by additional oppressive and possibly odious taxation?" I myself do not attach any importance to the first two objections, but I see no way of getting over the third. I believe that with the present excise system it would be easy to put down smuggling without any increase in the preventive force, and by this means also to keep down the consumption amongst our own people. But I am unable to meet the third and last objection of Sir J. P. Grant. The only reason for putting an end to the monopoly is on the ground of political economy—now that we have staring us in the face the probable and prospective competition of the opium grown in China and in Persia, but this at present is purely a matter of speculative opinion. If the production in China and elsewhere is likely to drive Indian opium out of the market we must consider our best chance and means of retaining the possession of it, and in my opinion it will be this, that we must make as much opium as we can and send it to China as cheap as we possibly can. It all depends on whether the production in China will seriously affect the demand for opium from India. At present the Chinese have a taste for ours, and we must endeavour to keep them to it by sending them as much as we can and as good and as cheap as possible. If the monopoly was done away with and the cultivation in India was free, I have no doubt that private enterprise would enormously increase the production. Under these circumstances by adhering to the present system of the monopoly we shall run the risk of killing the golden goose; we may obtain a larger revenue under it for some years, then it may suddenly stop altogether, and if that is to be the case it would be better to rely on private enterprise and obtain half the present revenue by adopting another system of taxation if we find that we cannot retain the whole. At present, however, it would be most rash and unadvisable in the present state of our information to take any step to do away with the monopoly, but the latest information we have undoubtedly shows that the Chinese Government is encouraging the production of opium in China for the express purpose of driving us out of the market.

In reply to Mr. Ayrton—I am acquainted with the Straits Settlements. The Chinese there are addicted to the use of opium, but as a body they are the most industrious people in the East.

The Committee then adjourned.

BOMBAY.

FUND FOR THE PERSIAN PARSEES.—We observe that over Rs. 3,000 have been subscribed to the fund for the suffering Persian Parsees.

WRECK OF A BUGGALOW AT TELLICHERRY.—A large buggalow, we hear, which left Tellicherry on the 5th inst., having got into bad weather, was dismasted and drifted on to the beach.

RUN OVER BY A BUGGY.—A Hindoo boy, aged about sixteen years, was on Sunday run over by a buggy. He received serious injuries, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

RAJCOOMAR COLLEGE.—Mr. Ghellabhoy Maneklall, B.A., has, we hear, been appointed Sanskrit teacher in the Rajcoomar College. We are glad to observe that almost all the young princes of Kattywar now attend the College and live there.

ACCIDENT.—Shaik Boodeen Shaik Yacoob, while engaged in pulling down a house in Second Coomarwada Street on Saturday, overbalanced himself and fell on a heap of stones. He was much injured and removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A CURRENCY NOTE FOUND.—On Saturday a native found on the ground floor of the Currency Exchange Department a currency note for Rs. 20, which he made over to Mr. Gordon, Assistant Commissioner, who will give it up to the owner on application.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning about half-past 1 o'clock a fire broke out in a range of huts at Sewree, near Jakaria Bunder. At the same time a pile of hay, about 150 yards from the huts, took fire. A few of the huts were destroyed, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 500.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Moroba Govindjee. On the 21st inst., a policeman, while going his rounds in Thakoordwar Lane, found Moroba lying in the road with severe injuries on both the legs. The man, it appeared, had been run over by a carriage. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he died on Saturday. The jury found that his death had been caused by fracture of the right leg.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade this evening:—

March	A Hundred Pipers and a'.....	
Overture	The Barber of Seville	Rossini.
Quadrille	Herold	Strauss.
Sel. (Op)	La Vie Parisienne	Offenbach.
Valse	Apollo	Sauer.
Galop	Biarritz	Wagner.

AHMEDABAD.—We learn from Ahmedabad that a few days ago Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee, vakeel of that place, lost a watch, worth about Rs. 300. He suspected his own Parsee cook, and gave him in charge of the police. The cook took the police to his house, where he had concealed the watch. Finding a knife lying on the floor, he picked it up, and stabbed himself with it in the abdomen, intending to commit suicide. He was immediately taken to the hospital, where he was pronounced to be in danger.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Tribhoovandas Cassidas, a merchant, was charged at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Bayley with driving his buggy in Churney Road in a rash and negligent manner. Mr. Bayley stated that on Sunday evening, on the Arthur Road, the defendant was driving from Dhobie Talao towards Chowpatty most furiously. He was driving without a light and on the wrong side. Mr. Bayley followed him in his dog-cart and stopped the gharry. The defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10.

FROM Mhow, Sholapore, Ahmednuggur, and even from Belgaum we hear that oppressive heat and almost cloudless skies have followed the clearing off of the late rains. We have had east winds in Poona, and altogether it is more like the dry season than the monsoon. The weather is not promising for those who propose to leave their hill stations early and take up their abode in Poona for the season.—*Deccan Herald*, May 29.

MILITARY.—We are sorry to hear that it is even rumoured that our old favourite regiment, H. M.'s 59th Foot, is to be sent to relieve the 8th Regiment at Nusseerabad. True, H. M.'s 8th Regiment must be relieved after two years' residence at such a station as Nusseerabad, but surely some other regiment than the 59th might be found to do it. The 59th Regiment was only one year in Poona, and has been only one year at Mhow; it will, therefore, be very hard on the officers to have a third break up within two years. If it is true in Scotland that "three flittings are as bad as a fire," it is doubly true in India, where removals are attended by so much expense.—*Ibid.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* consoles the Gaekwar by the announcement that the queen of the late Khunderao will give birth to a beautiful daughter and not to a son. But the traditions of the natives are of greater weight than the doubtful calculations of an amateur astrologer, and, according to these traditions, unless by an extraordinary chance fates rule the other way, the queen of a rajah must give birth to a beautiful son instead of a beautiful daughter, especially when there is no other offspring. An ardent man among us would certainly exclaim as if it was something very inconsistent "can a queen give birth to a daughter?"—*Gujerat Mitra*, May 27.

SERIOUS CASE OF STABBING.

EARLY yesterday morning, Asha, a prostitute, residing in the Duncan Road, was stabbed by a Mussulman named Moorad Ali, a seafaring man. The woman was immediately removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she is pronounced to be in danger. Mr. Nana Morojee, the Acting Second Magistrate of Police, attended the hospital yesterday, and took her declaration as follows:—"I am a prostitute and live in the Duncan Road. I know the man now standing before me. His name is Moorad Ali. He has been in the habit of frequenting my house. Lately he has been asking me to go along with him, and I have been refusing to do so. He came to my house last night, and spent the night with me in my room. Early in the morning he aroused me and again pressed me to go with him, which I refused to do. He thereupon stabbed me with a clasped knife in my left side, and inflicted two large wounds. I was then lying down on a cot in my room. I cried out and got out of the room, and several of the neighbours came up running. Prisoner is by profession a seafaring man, and generally carries a clasped knife with him. The knife, now shown me, is the identical knife with which prisoner stabbed me. It was then day-light, and I distinctly saw the knife in his hand. The girl Ameer was close to my room on the occasion I was stabbed. When I ran out, in consequence of being stabbed, prisoner remained behind me in my room. I did nothing to provoke prisoner, nor was there anything like a struggle between him and me before he stabbed me. I am in very great pain, and I do not think I shall survive the injuries I have received."

The prisoner declined to cross-examine.

THE ICE SHIP.

THE SHIP GARDEN REACH, 970 tons, Captain A. F. Gilmore, which arrived on the 27th instant from Boston, brought a cargo of 1,000 cases kerosine oil, 1,225 tons of ice, and 13 cases of miscellaneous goods. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Tudor & Co.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGEER READYMONEY, C.S.I., ON INFANT MARRIAGES.

THE *Rast Goftar* publishes a letter from Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer to the address of the Principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution on the subject of the evils resulting from the custom of infant marriages prevalent among the native community. We subjoin a translation of the letter:—

Bombay, March 16th, 1871.

To JAMES BURGESS, Esq., Principal Sir J. J. P. B. Insts.

SIR,—There are various causes for the great poverty that is prevalent in Bombay, which cannot be effectually averted; but there is an easy remedy, which is calculated materially to diminish the severity of the misery. If the son of a rich native gets married, or if his parents get him married before he completes his school or college career, he is perhaps not much to be blamed; but very often poor parents get their children married, or their sons get themselves married before finishing their education or getting respectable salaries; and the result is that, before long, they are fathers of one or more children; and then their difficulties commence. They are then compelled to leave the school or college; and for the maintenance of themselves and their children they are obliged to seek some employment that will bring them anything, so that day by day they are constrained to beg at the doors of other people. Poor native youths send to me numerous applications for employment; in their bloom of youth, they become very miserable owing to their being out of employ, or to inadequate salary; they are unable to maintain their families; and instead of enjoying comfort and pleasure, they are driven to misery and begging before they complete the 30th or 40th year of their lives. I am prepared to pay Rs. 30 to any worthy gentleman who will deliver two lectures in the institution (on this subject.) These lectures must be delivered half an hour before the noon meal-time, so that the pupils may wait till then and listen to them attentively. If you approve of this my suggestion, pray circulate this letter amongst the managers of the institution, and obtain their sanction. Several of the Banks in England have resolved not to entertain clerks who have married while their salary is under Rs. 150 a month; and sooner or later, similar institutions here and merchants and joint stock companies will have to do likewise. It behoves us, therefore, to give this timely warning to poor youths who have an opportunity of thinking for themselves.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) COWASJEE JEHANGEER.

THE CENSUS.

YESTERDAY a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued with the following notification in the Military Department:—

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, in obedience to the orders of the Government of India, a census be taken, on the night of the 15th June 1871, of all British-born Commissioned officers (and their families) belonging to the Staff Corps or Local service, and of British-born Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers and others (their families included) employed in Army departments.

The requisite number of forms, with instructions for the filling up of the same, will be issued from the Bombay Education Society's Press.

The Heads of Departments noted in the margin [Adjutant General's, Quartermaster General's, Judge Advocate General's, Ecclesiastical, Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, Finance, Clothing, Army Education, Indian Medical, and Veterinary,] should send immediate instructions to the Superintendent of the Press regarding the number of forms they may require for the members (of all ranks) serving in their departments, and whether the forms should (to prevent delay) be distributed direct from the press to the individuals for whom they may be required. In this case a list of the addresses, and the number of forms for each, should be sent to the press.

The returns, when filled in, are to be transmitted as follows:—

1.—Those for Staff Corps and Local Service Officers through Officers Commanding Stations to the Adjutant General.

2.—All others through Heads of Departments to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

It is to be understood that this order does not refer to any individual of Her Majesty's British service whose name has already been returned in the census taken under Horse Guards G. O. No. 19 of 1871.

If it be found impracticable to take the census on the night of the 15th June, it should be taken on the very earliest subsequent date.

"HOLDING FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

MR. DHUNJEEBHOY MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY appeared before Mr. Showell yesterday at the Fort Police Court and laid the following information against Sorabjee Merwanjee, secretary to the charitable trust of the late Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, who would not vacate his office, it appears, even though dismissed by the trustees. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Thackurdas for the defence.

Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy said—I am a merchant, and live in Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. I am one of the trustees of my grandfather's will, Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy. I am, as one of the trustees, manager of the charitable trust. There is an office of the charitable trust. The office is in the school-house of the late Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy in Bazaar Gate Street, Fort. Sorabjee Merwanjee was appointed secretary to this charity in the month of April 1870. There are four trustees besides myself of this charity. Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, myself, and my brother Peeroshaw Merwanjee are the trustees. Up to the middle of April last, Sorabjee Merwanjee acted as secretary on Rs. 200 a month. The trustees gave a notice of dismissal to Sorabjee Merwanjee in April last. This is a copy of the notice I mention. It is dated the 22nd April 1871. Since this date Sorabjee Merwanjee attends the charity office. He refuses to absent himself. He comes there daily, and refuses to give up possession. The affairs of the charity have been managed since the 22nd April last, by the trustees, with the exception of Byramjee, who is at Khandalla. The current month's salary and extra month's salary was tendered to Sorabjee Merwanjee. He refused to accept it. I was informed that he refused to receive the money, and the money was brought back to me. Subsequent to the 22nd April last, the trustees held a meeting. I was present at the meeting. These are the original minutes of the meeting; and the dismissal of the secretary was confirmed at the meeting. The meeting was held on the 29th April last. The notice of dismissal approved at that meeting was subsequently given to Sorabjee. This is a copy of the notice given by the trustees. It is dated 1st May, inst. The house is hired by the trustees, and the school which is carried on in that house is a public school; and that school was established out of the charitable funds bequeathed by Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy. After the dismissal of Sorabjee, the trustees directed the mehta, Bhookundas Veerujdas, to take charge of the office of the secretary until a new secretary was appointed. There are many other schools in Bombay and up-country established by this charity besides the one mentioned by me, and it is part of the work of the charity to give away money to poor and distressed persons as applications are made. That work of the charity has not gone on so well since his dismissal as it did before. It is part of the work of the charity to give feasts to the Parsee community. There are regular feasts fixed by the trustees. Since the dismissal of Sorabjee he wanted to interfere in one of these feasts. He, however, did not do so, as we sent him a notice, saying that his interference would cause disturbance, and for that reason he refrained from attending. The trustees go to the office of the school-house to look after the management of the charity. It is a part of their duty to do so. I was there on the 22nd April last, the day of the meeting. Sorabjee was not there. I don't go to the school-house now, as Sorabjee refuses to give us possession. He does not live in the house. He attends during office hours. I do not attend there, to avoid personal quarrel. The accounts to be furnished by Sorabjee on Wednesday, the 26th of April, were not furnished by him on that day nor since. I have been informed by the mehta, whose name I have stated, that the defendant still attends the office up to the present time. Sorabjee continues in possession of the office with intent to annoy the trustees and make a quarrel with them. I therefore charge the said Sorabjee Merwanjee with criminal trespass under section 441 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till Wednesday the 7th proximo.

SHIPPING.

THE SHIP SIKH, 1,179 tons, Captain A. Andrew, arrived on the 28th instant from the Clyde with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Forbes & Co.

THE SHIP ST. FILLANS, 1,088 tons, Captain J. Nelson, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,504 bales of cotton, 1,431½ cwts. of linseed, and 237 cwts. of coir yarn.

THE SHIP HANNAH LAW, 1,199 tons, Captain J. Dawson, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,464 bales of cotton, 50 bales wool, 1,800 cwts. of linseed, 50 cwts. mustard seed, 282½ cwts. of nux vomica, 75 cwts. of ambahuldee, and 5 cwts. of turmeric.

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

THE following report on the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art has, at the request of the Committee, been forwarded to Government by Mr. Peile, Director of Public Instruction:—

To the Secretary of the School of Art, Bombay.

SIR,—We have the honour to report the results of the examination of the School of Art held by us according to the request of the Committee conveyed in your letter No. 5, dated January 18th.

We do not propose to enter at any length into the constitution of the school. This has been done on a former occasion, and need not be repeated until the results of the new organization now in progress have had time to show themselves.

We have examined the Drawing School under Mr. Terry, the atelier of Decorative Painting under Mr. Griffith, the atelier of Architectural Sculpture under Mr. Kipling, and the architectural classes instructed by Mr. Molony. The atelier of Art metal-work is closed in consequence of the death of Mr. Higgins, and there are no pupils, properly so-called, in the school of wood engraving.

The students of the Drawing School were presented for examination in the following classes:—

CLASS I. AND HIGHEST.—FIGURE SHADING FROM CASTS.—Four students presented themselves for examination. The subject given was a cast of a head of Bacchus. Time allowed, 6 hours. The best drawing was made by Ramchunder Jeevan. The general effect of the drawing is satisfactory, and the subject is treated with delicacy, but it is not a correct copy of the original.

CLASS II.—ORNAMENT SHADING FROM CAST.—Four students competed. The subject was a portion of a panel—oak-leaves and acorns conventionally treated. Time allowed, 6 hours. The best drawing was made by Ramchunder Jeevan. The general effect of the drawing is satisfactory, and the subject is treated with delicacy, but it is not a correct copy of the original.

CLASS III.—OUTLINE SKETCHING FROM THE ROUND.—Five students competed. The subject was rather a difficult cast of foliage. Time allowed, 2 hours. The best drawing, so far as it goes, is that of J. M. Gonsalves, a student of one year and two months' standing. The lines flow easily and gracefully, but the outline is incomplete. The next best drawing is that of Keshoo Janardhun, a student of one year and four months' standing, who sent in a complete and correct outline. His style, however, is inferior to that of the preceding. The other drawings are very inferior to the above.

CLASS IV.—OUTLINE SKETCHING FROM THE ROUND.—Five students competed. The subject given was a cast of an ornamental Pompeian Cup, a difficult study. Time, 2 hours. The best drawing was made by Dossabhoy Furdonjee.

CLASS V.—OUTLINE SKETCHING FROM THE ROUND.—Eleven students competed. The subject—a jar and cup—unornamented. Time, 2 hours. The best drawing was made by Ramchunder Luxumon, a student of one year's standing. Drawing not quite correct, but fairly executed. The drawings of two other students were creditable. The rest inferior.

CLASS VI.—OUTLINE ORNAMENT, SHADED, FLAT EXAMPLE.—Time, 2 hours. Nine students competed. The best drawing was made by Bullaram Ellapa, a student of four and a-half months' standing. The next best by Majanlal Joojulbhai, a student of four and a-half months' standing. These two drawings are creditable, especially the first, taking into account the short time the students have been under tuition.

CLASS VII.—OUTLINE ORNAMENT FROM COPY.—Time, 2 hours. Nine students competed. Subject—leaves and flowers. The best drawing was made by J. D. Esperance, a student of three months' standing. The next best drawing by Atmaram Sudashew, a student of three months' standing. Both drawings are creditable, taking into account the short time the students have been learning.

CLASS VIII.—(PUPILS UNDER 3 MONTHS).—OUTLINE ORNAMENT FROM COPY.—Subject—a flower. Time, 2 hours Seven students competed. The best drawing was made by Heerjeebhoy Bomonjee, a one and a-half month's pupil. The next best by T. M. Alphonso, a half month's pupil. Both are creditable.

CLASS IX.—ELEMENTARY OUTLINE FROM ROUND.—A class of younger students drawing at once from simple models without previous instruction. Time, 2 hours. Subject—a cup. Seven students competed. The best drawing was made by John Fernandez, who is a boy of 15. The next best by Thomas Abraham, 10 years old.

CLASS X.—FIGURE OUTLINE FROM THE FLAT.—Five students competed. The subject was the outline of part of a foot. Time, 2 hours. The best drawing was made by Nassirwanjee Sorabjee Jemsetjee.

CLASS XI.—PERSPECTIVE.—Eleven students competed. They were directed to draw in perspective two square clocks of different sizes, one placed above the other. The dimensions, height of horizontal line, and distance of subject within the picture being given. Time, 2 hours. Two students produced correct drawings of equal merit, viz., Hormusjee Jamasjee and Dinker Morashwer.

CLASS XII.—SHADING FROM THE FLAT.—The examiners looked at the drawings done in this class by eleven students. The best draftsman—E. J. Doyle—had done only one drawing. Subject: An example of ornament from a Greek frieze—and part of another subject, a Gothic finial. His touch is good, and parts of the shading in the first drawing are very creditable indeed. Pestonjee Byramjee, Dorabjee Cowasjee, and Muncherjee Cursetjee appear promising students.

The Committee will observe that many of the pupils named for prizes have been a very short time in the school. The arrangement of a regular course of subjects and progression through the school will necessarily come under the attention of the Superintendent.

In Practical Geometry there were two classes. In the first class—(9 pupils)—the best sheet of figures was drawn by E. deSouza, who sent it in without any written demonstrations (as did every pupil but one), but the drawing showed that he remembered the foregoing problems used in the construction of the figures. In class 2—(eleven pupils)—the best work was done by Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee.

ARCHITECTURAL CLASS.—In the architectural class there were thirty-one students. The attendance is two hours on two days in the week. Four are senior students of the School of Art, one is now working under Mr. Griffith, one is a clerk in an office, one is drawing-master in the High School, and one is curator of the School of Art. Of the remaining twenty-seven, one is a pupil of Mr. Kipling, eleven are pupils of Mr. Griffith, two work in Mr. Moleny's office, one works in Colonel Fuller's office, one under Mr. Ormiston, three are regular pupils of Mr. Terry, and eight are morning pupils of Mr. Terry. Seven of these pupils were absent from sickness or other causes. The remainder brought their drawings for examination. The best draftsmen are Mahadew Pandoorung (the drawing-master), Girdhurlal Gopaldas (curator School of Art), and Hormusjee Jamasjee (lawyer's clerk). The latter deserves encouragement for his industry and perseverance, and is awarded a prize. Of the junior students, the best drawings are those of Dadabhoy Pallonjee. He showed architectural drawings and five sheets of geometrical problems. Three of the drawings were done in Mr. Moleny's office, where he is now employed. He is one of Mr. Terry's pupils, having learnt in the school for ten months. He was awarded a prize. E. de Souza, one of Mr. Griffith's pupils, showed one very good drawing. Jagoonath Ananta, another of Mr. Griffith's pupils, is also a skilful draftsman, and was engaged last year in an intricate drawing of drawings of the Amberath Temple.

With reference to the letter from Mr. Moleny, forwarded with your letter No. 46 of March 16th, Captain Hancock observes that he does not dispute the obstacles to progress in the architectural class which Mr. Moleny there points out.

DECORATIVE PAINTING.—In the atelier of Decorative Painting three exercises were set—

(*a*) Panel ornament in colour to be designed from imagination. Two of the works produced, those by Dinkur Moreshwur and Jagoonath Ananta, were very creditable, and were adjudged of equal merit. Two other students competed.

(*b*) Painting in mono-chrome from a cast—fruit and flowers. The prize was adjudged to Luxamon Vishnu.

(*c*) Study in light and shade—ornament. The prize was adjudged to Narayen Ramsee.

ARCHITECTURAL SCULPTURE.—In the atelier of Architectural Sculpture, two exercises were given—

(*a*) The carving of a boss from imagination. Four students competed. Photographs of their work are appended. The prize was adjudged to Bheema Bhovan, the merit of whose work will be apparent in the picture.

(*b*) Moulding a panel in clay from imagination. Four students competed. Photographs of these works also are appended. The prize was adjudged to L. M. Gomez. The merit of the four works was not very different.

The sum assigned for prizes by your letter No. 25 was Rs. 300, to which is to be added a sum of Rs. 45 from the donation of the Municipality in the hands of Mr. Terry and the sets of T squares and instruments purchased with the bulk of that donation. According to the correspondence forwarded with your letter No. 46 of March 16th, a selection of prizes has been made in Bombay, except for Mr. Kipling's students to whom it is thought preferable to give money. We append a list of the prizes selected with their value. We have to add to the expenditure Rs. 30 for photographing the architectural work and Rs. 10 for the stone used in the bosses. A list of the students who are to receive T squares and instruments is also appended.—We have, &c.,

J. B. PEILE,
H. F. HANCOCK, } Examiners.

THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not think that I can subscribe to the sweeping censures passed on the Parsees of this city by your correspondent "H. H." in your to-day's issue, and I certainly think that the way in which their dress and other things are intermingled in a topic so grave as the present disastrous famine in Persia is highly improper. I have no faith in the assertion that the Parsees have degenerated, and I think that were they only properly informed of what is going on in Persia, what calamities befall their co-religionists in Persia, in consequence of the dire famine that rages there, assistance in this case of serious distress would be forthcoming. The fault lies with men who style themselves heads of the Parsees, but who have taken no care to ventilate this subject among their community so as to rouse them into an exuberant feeling of generosity. At the present moment it is clearly the duty of every educated Parsee to do what he can towards enlightening the ignorant among his brethren, and thereby contribute to the means wherewith a large subscription for the helpless and wretched Persians may be raised. Unless the Parsees would falsify their past history, the circumstances of the present famine ought to move their spirit of humanity and charity to an unparalleled extent. I beg to exhort, through the medium of your journal, all Parsees to be energetic at a time when their brethren are passing under a heavy distress, and I make no doubt that the appeal will tell upon them in a way that would throw many a past noble action of theirs into the shade. What is the Gujarati press doing at such a time, which is written chiefly by the Parsees? There are many enterprising Parsee theatrical clubs, and if any one of them could be prevailed upon to perform daily for one month for the benefit of the distressed Persians, he must be a very dull man indeed, and totally unacquainted with the character of the Parsees, who could suppose that Rs. 20,000 at least could not be realized by such means only.—I am, &c.,

May 26. K. S.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It strikes me that you would confer a particular favour on the great body of the tax-payers of Bombay were you occasionally to condescend to give them some information on current municipal matters.

Some wicked people aver that the newspaper editors stand in considerable *awe* of the municipal authorities, and that letters addressed to the former by correspondents on municipal subjects receive no attention whatever.

The bold, independent principles on which the two principal daily newspapers of Bombay—namely, the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*—are conducted, would indicate that there is no ground whatever for imputing such conduct to the Editor of either the one or the other of these able journals. Still, the Chief of the Municipality having at a recent meeting of the Justices of the Peace publicly given the editor of the *Times of India*, who was present, a rating which some ill-disposed individuals irreverently considered a snubbing, that circumstance may unfortunately, perhaps, have strengthened the notion which prevails in some places that the daily papers are not at liberty freely to publish any information relative to municipal matters without the sanction of the municipal authorities, and still less to remark upon or criticize any of the acts of the municipality.

For weeks past the watering of the roads has ceased, owing to which the reflection from the heated surface of the ground adjoining and in the vicinity of offices and dwellings adds to the already unbearable heat of the atmosphere. Much inconvenience, and I may say suffering, to tender eyes are occasioned by the clouds of fine dust driven about by the wind. I think it would interest the public to be told the reason of the road watering having ceased. Is it on account of those mysterious cracks said to have been discovered in the dam of the Vehar lake, or is it on economical grounds?

Again, with regard to the state of the Vehar lake, is it too much to ask that the inhabitants of Bombay may be enlightened a little as to the progress of the repairs, the amount of money already expended on them, and the probable amount of future expenditure?

It seems to me that if you would occasionally devote your powers to the consideration of the above and other little matters connected with the well-being of this city, you would gain the gratitude of many of your subscribers, as well as the thanks of the community in general. Any information you might be able to publish would be received as thankfully at least as your notice of the Great Hydraulic Lift, with regard to which wonderful and expensive piece of mechanism I, for my part, confess to feeling only a very remote interest.—Yours truly,

27th May. A LOCAL TAXPAYER.

WHETHER A TILE-MAKER IS A RYOT NOT WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF A MOFUSSIL SMALL CAUSE COURT?

(*Gusrat Mitra*, May 28.)

CASE referred under Act X. of 1867, of his own motion, by Syed Hassan El Medini, judge of the Court of Small Causes of Surat, for the decision of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, this 29th day of March 1871:—

SORABJEE BURJORJEE DUSTOOR *vs.* KESHOW DOOLUBB.

Amount of claim, Rs. 20.

This is a claim founded upon a document which is described in the plaint as a ganote potta.

This document is to the following effect:—On your wazifa land, in the village of Anjna, pergunna Chowrasee, No. 41, and called after the name of Meer Essa, which is on the bank of the creek, I have set a wheel under these conditions—That I shall work the wheel for the purpose of making tiles. Whatever quantity of earth may be required for making the tiles the same may be dug out of the said wazifa land. The tile kiln may be erected and worked on the said land. I shall give you rent (*gunot*) for each season (*fussul*) Rs. 15-4-4 and five hundred tiles on Chyter Sood 2nd of each year. Ten years is the period fixed during which these operations may be carried on. Whether I do or do not make the tiles or allow the land to lie fallow or unused (*pudut lakieh*), I shall continue to pay you on Chyter Sood 2

THE COMMONS' COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

[BY A SPECTATOR.]

(*Friend of India*, May 25.)

THE select committee of the House of Commons on Indian Finance is doing its work of inquiry very industriously. It remains to be seen if it can be said that the intelligence of the members on Indian questions is equal to their good intentions. Let us pay a visit to the room where twice a week, every Tuesday and Friday from 12 till 4, or such hour as it is announced that "Mr. Speaker is at prayers," the financial administration of India passes under review, exposed to a cross-fire from the theories of radical reformers and Manchester self-seekers. The committee-room is No. 15, the most distant in the long corridors of the quarter devoted to select and private committees. We pass through Westminster Hall, with the statues of Kings and Queens fronted by an orange stall on the one side, and the courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer on the other. It is noon, and the Hall is thronged by barristers, lawyers and idlers, with a sprinkling of gentlemen and simple sight-seers from the country. We ascend the flight of steps, leading to the Houses of Parliament proper and traverse the first corridor lined on both sides with the statues of England's greatest statesmen and patriots, by living sculptors, of whom Folly is not the least. We are now in the first lobby. If we had our names on the speaker's list and it were four o'clock we would turn to the left, pass through a corridor of frescoes to "The Lobby," from which policemen now exclude all who have not orders for the House, and find ourselves looking down on the 665 gentlemen who form the virtual sovereign of the United Kingdom, her colonies and her great Indian empire. We may reach through another frescoed corridor on the right the House of Lords, at present sitting in appeal. We enter only to find a space railed off by an iron bar sufficient for a dozen of the public. The reporters are immediately in front and counsel in front of them, all penned up in the most undignified fashion. In the House but so close to the bar as to be sitting with their faces only three yards from it are the Lord Chancellor, and Lords Westbury, Chelmsford, and Colonsay. The subject is Scotch tiends or tithes, but the silvery tongue and keen intellect of the Solicitor General cannot make that interesting even to a Scotchman. So we pass out, wondering at the chasteness of the splendid decorations of the finest chamber in Europe, a small edition of the House of Commons but lighted up with more vivid colours, having the woolsack instead of the speaker's throne-like seat, and closed in by that real throne which the Queen occupies when opening Parliament. How soon are Lords Spiritual and Temporal to give way, as Radicals tell us, to the absorbing power of the people's House, and when are the latter to find in that House a far nobler field for abilities like those of Lord Salisbury, Lord Granville, and Lord Carnarvon? Turning to the left as we leave the Peers' chamber we ascend several lofty flights of steps, and proceed along the committee lobby, parallel with the Thames as it rushes past, to that corner of St. Stephen's which is nearest to Westminster Bridge. The first door of No. 19 is reserved for the entrance of members, the second is assigned to the public who are insufficiently supplied with chairs. The room is large, square and lofty, worthy of the House. A fourth of it is railed off for the public, for whom only half a dozen comfortable chairs are considered sufficient. At their back are old documents, carefully classified, those petitions to the House which every evening are so unceremoniously stuffed into large bags on each side of the clerks' table. Immediately in front, on the other side of the railings, are seats for the witnesses in waiting, who are separated from the reporters by a long table covered with parliamentary papers on India. Half the room is thus left for the members who sit at a horse-shoe table with the chairman at the head, and a table for the witness under examination and the short-hand reporter in the centre. An air of ease and even dull languor pervades the whole, except when a witness fidgets under unreasonable or unintelligible questions, or Professor Fawcett airs his radical theories of political economy and puts leading questions to screw out of old civilians a logical condemnation of the views they have held all through their career or of the Government of India.

Mr. Ayrton has thus far made a good chairman. The knowledge of India which he acquired when an attorney in Bombay, his experience at the board of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the visit which he paid to Indore in 1864 have enable him to keep fresh. He is far from behaving with that acrid coarseness which has marked his career in the House, and he manifests a most business-like clearness in keeping witnesses to the point and in drawing distinctions between things that differ. But the latent tendency to an arrogance such as marks the half educated and successful men of the world is unmistakeable. He conducts the examination-in-chief, occasionally referring to notes, while the members present make memoranda of the cross-questions which they mean to put. When the chairman is done he asks the members in succession, from left to right, if they have questions. Occasionally one—especially Mr. Fawcett—interrupts the other out of order, but only for the sake of greater clearness or fuller information, and then always with an implied reference to the chairman for permission. All is done accordingly to established forms.

The first member to the left has thus far always been Sir Charles Wingfield, whose great Indian experience and clear views enable him to supplement the examination-in-chief with good effect. Next comes the Hon'ble Mr. Bourke, Lord Mayo's brother and the husband of one whom so many admired in India, one of the daughters of Lord Dalhousie. He puts a few questions and seems to study the map of India very frequently. The same may be said of Sir David Wedderburn. Mr. Dickenson, formerly a Bombay attorney, like Mr. Ayrton, and not connected with the grievance-monger of the same name, is always present and always blandly gentlemanly in his bearing to witnesses. No one knows why Mr. Beach, one of the members for Hampshire, was put on the committee, but he plays his part fairly. The same remark may be made of Mr. Lyttleton. Manchester is well represented by Sir T. Bailey and Mr. J. B. Smith. The former takes up little of the time of the committee, but the latter so bores the poor witness, present, at least, that he seems to deserve somewhat the coarse play upon his name of "jaw-bone." He is still "Godavery" Smith, and we confess to a feeling of no little annoyance when we remember that he alone has saddled India with the useless expenditure on that river—against which this journal protested from the first,—just as so many of his school have involved our finances in difficulty by pressing the construction of useless and wasteful public works. Sir John Elphinstone is a jolly sailor and Ceylon proprietor who is a little too apt to air his personal experience and interests to the delay of true work. Mr. Eastwick regularly attends and spoke frequently till he was seized with sudden illness. Mr. C. B. Denison proved a most useful member when the land revenue of the North-Western Provinces was under inquiry.

It is somewhat scandalous that Mr. Haviland Burke, the barrister who has taken up the case of the Nawab Nazim in the House with a peculiar warmth which decservedly called forth remarks from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has just been appointed a member. Mr. Dalrymple, also a brother of Sir James Fergusson (but having changed his name), and said to be a conscientious politician, has just been nominated. The committee is already too large without them. Mr. Grant Duff sits on the right hand of the chairman and generally contents himself with one or two important questions, evidently intended to supply a test of the value of the evidence just given. But Mr. Fawcett must not be omitted. If his questions show a bias against the Government, it must be admitted that such an element in a committee of inquiry is not only useful but desirable. He is superficial, however, and too much with the diffuseness and dogmatism which are the besetting sins of professors all over the world. Sometimes his questions, especially those on the relation of the rise of prices to the land revenue, are either so abstract that the witnesses cannot see his fine-drawn distinctions; or, on the other hand, they so confound things which differ in India that the witnesses despair of making him comprehend pure facts. For instance, he has got hold of the term "Khas Mehals." Only a Bengal official could give him the information he wants, but he regularly badgers those from other provinces while he will not see the economic difference between carrying the price of waste lands to revenue instead of capital, and that of similarly treating the purchase money of estates managed for a time by the State and, even when sold, continuing to pay revenue like any other zemindary.

The other members of the committee, Messrs. Cave, Crawfurd, Candlish, Hernon, M'Clure, and Cross, are rarely if ever present at their seats. The procedure of the committee we believe to be this. Every great item of revenue is first to be inquired into, then each heading of expenditure. Then the account system will follow, after which other questions, several of which these heads must be experts and are recalled as each turns up. They will be followed by "general witnesses," when such great questions as financial decentralization, new taxes and the political bearing of financial administration will come up. The inquiry will certainly spread over two sessions, if not three, and no one can doubt its thoroughness. Indeed, the principal objection to the procedure thus far is the somewhat gross and detailed ignorance shown in several of the questions put. Evidently the majority of the members are coaching themselves at the expense of the witnesses and the public time. But it is not for India or Anglo-Indian witnesses to carp at any course which gives greater publicity to the mighty interests of England in the East, and which trains several of the younger and purely English members in Indian questions. Not only will the investigation be thus thorough but it will be broad. On the one hand side how many non-financial questions are touched by land revenue. Opinion will bring up the whole vexed subject of excise *versus* monopoly. Salt should let light into the condition of our agricultural classes and so on. As to expenditure, every head involves non-financial considerations—all education, public works, military difficulties and the home charges, for instance. We bear testimony to the desire of the committee to let nothing escape, and much will thus depend on the witnesses.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, an a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate.' Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Cheory Mills, Burges, Belgium.

MEMORANDUM ON THE REVISION OF SETTLEMENTS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE.")

(*N. W. Provinces Gazette*, May 24.)

16. It has thus been shown that it is entirely inaccurate to say that we take 50 per cent. of the assets only; and the real incidence of the demand has been illustrated. It remains only to explain that the vulgar assertion that the thirty years' settlement just concluded fell at 66 per cent. of the assets involves a fallacy which vitiates any conclusions it may be sought to build on that assertion.

In the first place, it must be remembered that the assessment made at 66 per cent. broke down in a large number of districts: in Furruckabad, for example, in Mynpoorie, Bandu, Humeerpore, Bijnour, Futtehpore, Budaon, Jhansie, Jaloun, Etah, and Allahabad, as well as in parts of Bareilly, Meerut, and Moozuffernuggur. It may be urged that those settlements broke down, not because 66 per cent. was taken, but because more than 66 per cent. was taken. This is matter of speculation. The fact remains. In Banda, for instance, the assessment was *twice* lowered, and was reduced from 20 to 13 lakhs. In Karaoli (Mynpoorie), 14 per cent. of the demand was abandoned; in Chibramow (Furruckabad), a similar amount.

In the first ten years of that settlement, land bearing revenue amounting to 9 per cent. of the entire demand changed hands in Chibramow (Furruckabad); in Ghiror (Mynpoorie), 38 per cent. of the cultivated area changed hands; in Atrowlee (Allygurh), 25; in Fureedpore (Bareilly), 69 per cent. of the land-revenue (apart from confiscations). Out of a total of 241 estates in Fureedpore, 84, or 35 per cent., were farmed for arrears in the first ten years of the settlement!

But the main reason why no argument can be drawn from the working of a thirty years' settlement at 66 per cent. of the assets is, that no such thing as a thirty years' settlement at 66 per cent. of the assets has ever been known. Before many years had expired from the conclusion of the former settlement, the extension of the cultivation and of irrigation had reduced the Government share of the assets to 50 per cent. In course of time it fell in many districts as low as 40 per cent., as will be clearly seen when it is remembered that, in order to raise the Government demand to 50 per cent. of the rental, an addition of 25 per cent. has in many cases had to be made to the existing demand.

17. How large the increase of cultivation since the previous settlement has been may be gathered from the following data supplied by the *Revenue Reporter*:—

District.		Pergunnah.		Percentage of Increase.
Furruckabad	...	Chibramow	...	40 per cent.
,,	...	Palsara	...	11 ,,
,,	...	Khakutmow	...	11 ,,
,,	...	Shumshabad	...	33 ,,
,,	...	Kumpil	...	44 ,,
Pilibheet	...	Jehanabad	...	32 ,,
Bareilly	...	Crore	...	38 ,,
,,	...	Serolee	...	47 ,,
Mynpoorie	...	Karaoli	...	27·50
,,	...	Aonla	...	72
,,	...	Suncha	...	27
,,	...	Karaoli	...	69
,,	...	Bulitis	...	27·50
,,	...	Aonla	...	73
,,	...	Suncha	...	27
Mynpoorie	...	Karaoli	...	69
Allygurh	...	Gairor	...	18
,,	...	Atrowlee	...	117·3
,,	...	Koel	...	57·5
Etawah	...	Paphoond	...	7 ,,

A glance at this table shows, apart from all other disturbing causes, how futile must be any argument based on the assumption that the prosperity of the country during the settlement now expiring or expired, and the incidence of the demand at 66 per cent. of the assets, are in any way connected with each other. In the only pergunnahs in which the increase is less than 10 per cent. the reason is expressly stated.

Fapheond.—"The great reason why there has been no large increase of cultivation is the simple one that very little land of average quality was uncultivated even at the last settlement. The cultivation, including the new waste, now amounts to 82·5 per cent. of the assessable area; and unless some method is devised of fertilising oosur plains, that area has, I think, been stretched to the utmost."

Koel.—"The cultivated area is a little above 90 per cent. of the cultivable. At the time of settlement this tract of country was thickly inhabited and highly cultivated; and it does not appear that under any circumstances much extension of cultivation could have been expected."

18. Apart from the increase in cultivation, there has been a large extension of irrigation in the Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad divisions; and latterly there has been the marked and rapid rise in prices. Greater security has doubtless enhanced the value of land; but the following figures show how enormously the price of land rose after 1840 and indicate the gradually relaxing pressure of the Government demand upon landlords' profits:—

District.		Pergunnah.	Year.	Price per Acre.
				Rs. a. p.
Furruckabad	...	Chibramow	1836-50	4 3 10
,,	...	,,	1851-60	9 0 11
,,	...	,,	1861-68	14 5 6
Allygurh	...	Atrowlee	1833-48	7 0 3
,,	...	,,	1849-58	11 1 11
,,	...	,,	1859-67	11 11 8
Mynpoorie	...	Ghiror	1840-50	3 14 5
,,	...	Crore	1850-57	8 5 9
,,	...	Bulitis	1850-67	16 0
,,	...	Aonla	1850-67	26 0
,,	...	Suncha	1850-67	15 0
Allygurh	...	Atrowlee	1833-48	38 5
,,	...	Iglas	1849-58	102
,,	...	Koel and Moorthal	1859-67	60
Mynpoorie	...	Karaoli	1850-67	21 0
,,	...	Ghiror	1850-67	18 0
Etawah	...	Paphoond	1850-67	37 0

19. When, therefore, the experience of an assessment at 66 per cent., and the large *ad interim* growth of landlord's profits are spoken of in the same breath, there is an obvious confusion and contradiction. If the thirty years' settlement has furnished no experience of a settlement at 66 per cent., there has been no increase of assets. If there has been an increase of assets, there has been no experience of a settlement at 66 per cent. of the assets.

Read by the light of the information thus given us, the lesson to be learnt from the last settlement would seem to be this. At its commencement, while it fell at 66 per cent., it was unendurable. Reduction followed on its heels, and a dangerous and startling transfer of landed property. Bye-and-bye cultivation extended, and the ratio of the Government demand fell. The settlement succeeded, not because it was moderate at the outset, but because circumstances eventually brought it to moderation. When, therefore, Mr. Strachey says—"The proof that the demand (at 66 per cent.) was not excessive seems to me absolutely complete: the best proof that can be given consists in the rapid and great progress in the wealth and prosperity which the North-Western Provinces have made during the last thirty years, and in the growth of private property in the land of immense value," he begs the point at issue. The proof that the demand (at 66 per cent.) is not excessive is, of course, that it is paid. But, as a matter of fact, in many districts it was not paid, and could not be paid, and had to be revised; or, where the demand was not revised, it was paid during the first ten years at the cost of sales, auctions, and mortgages. When it came to be regularly paid, it was either because the demand had actually been lowered, or because the extension of cultivation had virtually lowered the demand. The vast progress was not *progress hoc*. It owed its existence to the margin of cultivable land, not to the tender mercies of a 66 per cent. settlement.

20. The conditions under which it was resolved to take 66 per cent. of the rental had disappeared when in 1854 the North-West Government resolved to increase the proportion of the Government demand. The large margin of cultivable land previously existing had been mostly brought under the plough. It is true that irrigation schemes were on foot, and there was faint talk at Calcutta of railways; but that the whole aspect of the North-West would in ten years from that time be revolutionised was what no one could have foreseen. All that could be known to the Lieutenant-Governor of 1854 was, that the land reserve against which the landlord could in 1840 draw for the ensuing thirty years was approaching exhaustion. The conditions, therefore, under which it was possible for the landlord in 1840 to accept a demand at 66 per cent. had disappeared, and, so far as could then be seen, no compensating conditions had taken their place. And while to revert to engagements at 66 per cent., the argument from experience can be maintained solely on the ground that, what the extension of cultivation promised in 1840, a prospective rise in the rent-rate promises in 1870. To estimate the probability of this, we must see how far a rise in the rent-rate *has* been taken into consideration by our Settlement Officers, and what is the further margin of probable increase which circumstances would justify us in expecting.

And this brings us to the second objection, viz.—

"That the assessment is based on the old rates fixed at the former settlement."

21. The reply to this may be most succinctly given by exhibiting the rise in the average rent-rate involved in the calculations of the several Settlement Officers. The methods by which they have respectively arrived at their conclusions are immaterial to the point at issue: which is, simply, whether they have based the revised assessments on the original rent-rates.

22. The percentage of increase in the average rent-rate is shown as follows:—

District.		Pergunnah.		Percentage.
Furruckabad	...	Chibramow	...	7·0
,,	...	Baojpore	...	22·5
,,	...	Ahmadabad	...	20·0
,,	...	Shumshabad	...	22·2
,,	...	Panara	...	40·0
,,	...	Imratpore	...	16·0
,,	...	Khakutmow	...	25·0
Bareilly	...	Meergunj	...	18·0
,,	...	Crore	...	28·3
,,	...	Bullia	...	16·0
,,	...	Aonla	...	26·0
,,	...	Suncha	...	15·0
Allygurh	...	Atrowlee	...	38·5
,,	...	Iglas	...	10·2
,,	...	Koel and Moorthal	...	6·0
Mynpoorie	...	Karaoli	...	21·0
,,	...	Ghiror	...	18·0
,,	...	Paphoond	...	37·0

23. But the rise in the average rent-rate here shown by no means indicates the rise of the rent-rate on the same land. The extension of cultivation has been shown to have been immense; and the area brought under the plough is presumably of inferior quality to the area previously under cultivation. This is noticed in the reports of several officers, and must be borne in mind in reviewing the above figures. Thus, in Bareilly, the Settlement Officer, while finding the increase in the *average rent-rate* to be 28·3, is careful to mention that *on the same land* the rent-rate has increased about 50 per cent.

24. To show even more clearly the entire misapprehension under which Mr. Campbell labours—both of the system under which the revised settlements are conducted, and the facts as to enhancement of rent,—the following extracts from the reports of the Settlement Officers of Furruckabad, Pilibheet, and Etawah, may be given. They show, from illustrations taken from Settlement Officers working independently and in different parts of the country—

1st,—That allowance is made for future prospective enhancements.

2nd,—That enhancements prior to revision of settlement have been very frequent.

3rd,—That where enhancements have been scarce, the Settlement Officer has formed inductions based on the enhancements that have taken place, and has assumed a general rise in the rental on the data thus arrived at.

25. *Furruckabad.*—"I base my average soil-rates, not on single instances nor on picked cases, but on the actual average rents paid by each class of soils in the pergunnah; always *keeping in view the assumption that the real rent is a little above the declared rent, and therefore that my average rent should also be a little above it. Beyond this, too, I have assumed that rents are still elastic, and ought to be raised a little, not having been raised as yet sufficiently to keep pace with the general rise in prices* and the improvement in the position of agriculturists. This assumption is justified by the desire of zemindars to sue for enhancement, and by the experience gained in Kunouj, where the same assumption has been abundantly justified by events. But I further hold it is the best land, and not the worst, which can bear enhancement: therefore, my average rates are more above the actual rates in the better classes of soils than in the worse; more in the irrigated than in the unirrigated." He states elsewhere that he has estimated a rise of two annas in the rupee, or over 12 per cent.

Jehanabad (Pilibheet).—"The facilities afforded for raising rents by Act X. of 1859 since its introduction, and by Act XIV. of 1863 during the progress of settlement, *have been very freely made use of by the landlords in this pergunnah. It is an undoubted fact that in many cases the cultivators' rents have been raised by private arrangement between themselves and the landlords.*"

Jephoond (Etawah).—"I think, then, we may fairly expect a rise to take place, after the amount of the Government demand has been announced, *of not less than 30 per cent. on the rents which have remained stationary.*"

26. It can scarcely be necessary to say more on this point. It would have seemed *prima facie* unlikely that Settlement Officers, selected men, should have shut their eyes to enhancements which the daily experience of the courts and the camp show to be constantly going on: or that in applying them to the practical work of assessment they should have declined to reason from the known to the unknown, and to assume, from the actual increase, a *pro tanto* increase on similar holdings. The figures and extracts here given are surely enough to set all doubt upon this point at rest.

27. What the further rise in the average rent-rate may be it is difficult to conjecture. It must be largely influenced by the rise in the price of grain. The majority of officers believe the rise in the harvest price of grain to have been about 35 per cent. The estimated rise in the average rent-rate is seen to be 24 per cent. There would seem to remain, then, with a demand falling at 60 per cent., a margin of 11 per cent. further possible rise in the average rent-rate, so far as can be seen at present.

28. But it by no means follows that the average rent-rate will rapidly increase to anything like the above figure. The causes that tend to keep the rent-rate down need not be enumerated here. They are familiar to all who are likely to interest themselves in the subject. In raising up a large body of protected tenants, holding at favourable rates, Government has debarred the landlords from freely raising rents, and itself from participation in a freely enhanced rental. This, however, is apart from the question now under discussion. Or, rather, it concerns the question only so far as the derivious course of legislation, and the extreme uncertainty of the decisions of Appellate Courts on the enhanced rents decreed by Settlement Officers, may deter those officers from assuming the full increase which, on economical grounds, appears to them inevitable.

29. It may be added that the net increase of sanctioned assessments so far (a land revenue of £1,430,664 out of a total of £3,397,206 having come under revision) amounts to £293,977, or 14 per cent. on the former demand.

THE ABYSSINIAN CROWN AND CHALICE.

THE correspondence about the Abyssinian Abana's crown, which has been presented to Parliament on Colonel North's motion, is sufficiently amusing. A military correspondent of an Indian contemporary gives the following digest of it. It commences with a letter from Colonel Milward, R.A., who was acting with Colonel Fraser, on behalf of the Abyssinian Prize Committee. Colonel Milward's letter is dated 1st July 1868, and is addressed to the principal librarian of the British Museum, to whom he offers the crown of the Abana of Abyssinia and a gold chalice for £2,000. Then follows a letter, dated 6th July 1868, from the principal librarian of the British Museum to the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury, minutely describing the mitre and chalice, and expressing "the earnest wish of the trustees" that "your Lordships will be pleased to authorize the purchase for the British Museum." "The price," it is added, "may be considered high, but at the present time very large prices are asked and obtained for objects from Abyssinia." On the 13th July 1868, Colonel Milward wrote to the librarian, asking for a reply as to the crown and chalice. The librarian wrote back on the following day, stating that he had written to the Treasury, and would send a reply as soon as he himself received one from their Lordships. On the 26th October 1868, having received no reply, Colonel Milward again wrote to the principal librarian. The principal librarian thereupon wrote to Mr. Hamilton of the Treasury, soliciting a decision, and at the same time he wrote to Colonel Milward, informing him that he had again written to the Treasury. After this over eight months elapsed without any further correspondence. On the 7th July 1869 Colonel Milward wrote requesting that he might be informed "when it would be convenient to the trustees of the British Museum to pay over the amounts to the credit of the Army Prize Committee with Messrs. Cox & Co." He at the same time calls attention to the fact that "the valuable articles have now been in your possession for upwards of one year, and that the proceeds are due to the soldiers of the Abyssinian army, from a portion of whom I have now received an official application claiming payment of their shares." On the 13th July the principal librarian again writes to the Treasury, this time forwarding Colonel Milward's last letter. Again a lapse of about six months. On the 13th December 1869 Colonel Milward again wrote to the librarian of the Museum, informing him that the sum of £2,000, "due by the British Museum for the Abyssinian spoils purchased by the Museum, still remains unpaid." To this, on the 16th December, the principal librarian replied, laying all the blame of the delay upon the Treasury, with whom, no doubt, it rested. On the 12th January 1870 the principal librarian wrote again to the Treasury, again forwarding Colonel Milward's letter, and endeavouring to excite the Treasury into action. At last, my Lords were moved: they replied curtly enough, on the 22nd January 1870, or exactly a year and a half after the question of purchase had first been submitted to them—"that they must decline to authorize the purchase of the crown and chalice brought to this country from Abyssinia, on the terms stated by Colonel Milward." This letter was forwarded by the librarian to Colonel Milward on the 14th February 1870, and it threw forth a reply from Colonel Milward on the 18th March 1870, in which he requests that the special attention of the trustees may be called to the facts of the case, and "to the circumstance that, owing to the acceptance of the articles by you at the price named, and the long period which has elapsed since that acceptance was expressed, the Committee of the Abyssinian Prize Fund must consider the trustees responsible for the value of these articles." He points out that the time which has elapsed has, "while it has in no way deteriorated the value of the articles to the British Museum, lessened the interest which attached to Abyssinian trophies, and has also greatly added to the difficulty of obtaining sale for them." He explains also that the private soldiers will be the losers, as the officers of the force had resigned their claims to the men. To this letter the principal librarian replied on the 21st March, and stated that he would lay it before the trustees, but he suggested that it might be convenient if Colonel Milward would quote the letter in which the trustees had expressed their consent to the acceptance of the crown and chalice at the price named. Colonel Milward replies (25th March 1870) that the letter in question is the letter of 14th July 1868, in which the librarian had informed him that he had written to the Treasury, asking the sanction of their Lordships to the payment of the sum named. To this the librarian replies on the 29th March 1870, denying that his letter of the 14th July 1868 admitted of the construction which Colonel Milward sought to put upon it, and pointing out that "in all communications made to you by the trustees upon this subject, it has been clearly indicated that it was impossible for the trustees to make the purchase without the sanction of the Treasury." At the same time the librarian again writes to the Lords of the Treasury, urging the purchase of these articles and forwarding Colonel Milward's letter of 18th March. Again their Lordships take time over the matter. On the 16th of June 1870 they signify their adherence to their former decision—not to buy the crown and chalice. This decision was communicated by the librarian to Colonel Milward on the 28th June 1870, and on the 10th October 1870 Colonel Milward wrote to the Secretary of State for War to solicit his interference in the matter, and reiterated much of what he had stated in the letter of 18th March 1870 to the librarian. The Secretary of State for War replies (8th December 1870) that "he has no power to compel either the trustees of the British Museum, or the Treasury, to authorise the payment in question, and he does not feel himself entitled to interfere with their decision." At the same time Mr. Cardwell being evidently provoked by this reference to himself, rebukes Colonel Milward for having dated his letters "written in so peremptory a tone" from the War Office, and here the correspondence ends, and the crown and chalice remain unsold, and the soldiers without their £2,000 which, it is declared, could easily have been obtained elsewhere at the time. The blame for the whole transaction rests clearly with the Treasury, whose delay (of 1½ years) in answering the first application is absolutely inexcusable.

THE English papers announce a new comic journal of a novel character. It will contain opposing political articles and cartoons. There will be two sets of editors and two sets of artists, the aim of the one set being to show that nothing can equal the blackness of the present Ministry, whilst the other set will condemn with equal vigour the principles and conduct of the Opposition. The Liberal editor will be Mr. Arthur Arbuthnot, formerly editor of the *Spectator*, and the Conservative editor, Mr. Hamilton Hume, formerly editor of the *Will-o'-the Wisp*. This is quite a novel idea, and we have yet to see how it works.

SHAKESPEARIAN RESEARCHES.—Mr. Halliwell has had the good fortune to discover evidence that Shakspeare acted on two occasions before Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1594, in company with Kemp and Barbage, all three being described as "Servants to the Lord Chamberlain." Critical students of the biography of Shakspeare will at once appreciate the significance of these interesting facts. The poet was then in his thirty-first year. No record of his performances as an actor at so early a period has yet been produced, but the circumstance of his then being a member of the Lord Chamberlain's company is of still greater interest. We now know, what hitherto has been merely a conjecture, that the great dramatist belonged to that body before the Globe Theatre was opened, and when the company were performing at Newington the old play of *Hamlet*, the predecessor of Shakspeare's tragedy.—*Athenæum.*

A PENNY POST WITH AMERICA.

(*Daily News*, May 3.)

MR. SEELY'S proposal to establish a penny post between England and the United States, is bold and almost original. Years ago the cry for ocean penny postage was interpreted to mean, that the ocean transit should itself be reduced to a penny, leaving the inland postage at both ends to be added to it. But we have long attained something like this in our arrangements with the United States, and now Mr. Seely and Mr. Mundella want to go farther, and to get the American Post-office to unite with ours in making the penny post practically common to both countries. Mr. Seely probably reckoned on the conciliatory manner in which the present Postmaster-General has treated all public demands, and he has hardly reckoned in vain. Mr. Monsell has shown a desire to make his great department as useful as possible to the public, and shows no reluctance to try to make it a great instrument of international intercourse and friendship. In this case, however, there are two Postmasters General to consider, and the American Department, though quite open to considerations of international friendship, is not as wealthy as our own. No doubt the reduction of the American postage to a penny would have a wonderful effect in developing correspondence; but the change is so great that it will take some time to effect, and Mr. Monsell points out that our present contracts stand till 1876; but Mr. Gladstone said it might be considered whether the Postmaster-General could make new contracts, with a view to this great reform. A penny postage between England and the United States will some day be established, and will tend, more perhaps than any other possible measure, to multiply and strengthen those personal sympathies which, stretching across the sea, bind the two peoples more firmly together than laws or treaties.

A PEN-AND-INK SKETCH AT COORG.

FROM the "Manual of Coorg, a Gazetteer of the natural features of the country and the social and political condition of its inhabitants, compiled by the Rev. G. Richter, Principal, Government Central School, Mercara, and Inspector of the Coorg Schools," we take the following well-drawn sketch:—

"A thunderstorm, succeeded by a rich shower, has closed a sultry day. The sun has set unobserved. The western sky is overhung with clouds. In the cloudless east, the full moon rises slowly. The air perfectly pellucid, the stars glittering in fresh glory; not a breath of wind is felt still. You turn from the broad red orb of the rising moon, to the host of golden stars on the deep azure, from them to the massive banks of clouds, lit up, here by faint lightnings, there by the pale beams of the moon, their bold edges fringed with silver, and wonder at the beauties of the world above, where on the dark blue depths of heaven light seems to vie with light in the illumination of the vast dome, built by the unseen Master. Now, as by magic, a curtain of clouds, is drawn over this glorious view above; but a scene of strange beauty is spread below. Shrub and bush and tree, as far as the eye can reach, burn with fairy light. The ground, the air, teem with lustre, every leaf seems to have its own enchanting lamp. The valley at your feet, the wooded hills at your right and left, the dark distant forest, all are lit up and gleam in ever varying splendour, as if every departed star had sent a representative to bear his part in this nightly illumination of the dark earth. Whence all at once these innumerable lights? No sound is heard; silently all these shining throngs pass by you in fantastic confusion. Look at this bush, that tree! myriads of fiery sparks brighten up with phosphoric glare through the labyrinth of trees and branches; a moment and they vanish. Now they flash up brighter than ever, as if this world of magic lustre was animated by pulsations keeping regular time. You sit and look, and think you could sit all night beholding the fairy scene!"

THE ROYAL ACADEMY'S EXHIBITION.

(*Daily News*, Apr. 29.)

THE Exhibition which will be open to the public on the customary first Monday in May, marks the third year in the new temple of fame which the Academy have raised for themselves. The catalogue reminds us, too, that the present Exhibition represents the third annual step into the second century of the Academy's career, and with its accustomed motto—"labor et ingenium"—seems to suggest a consciousness of a falling off from the traditions and a want of fresh effort. The veteran painters of the Academy, of whom there are several who make no sign upon the walls of the great room this year, and, unhappily, Landseer among the number, must be touched, we think, with a certain foreboding as they pass through the noble galleries so amply filled with pictures of almost every phase and variety of pictorial art. They must feel that there is no lack of the "labor," and sigh after the "ingenium." The industry of our artists is indeed something amazing in its productiveness, and were it but mated with genius, the Academy might be proud of their school, and we might exult in the advance of our national art. Our painters, however, are not of the stuff that schools are made of; their art partakes so largely of the national spirit of liberty and independence, and somewhat too much, perhaps, of the practicalmindedness of the nation, that they must assert their own views and have something to show wherewith to make their way in the world. Hence the immense number of what may be called popular pictures, with a work of such vast labour and skill as Mr. Frith's "Gambling Salon" at their head. It is not that we regret the broadcast sowing of the many hands, which will produce its good fruit after many days, but that there are so few noble growths, so few examples from the capable men to enforce the prerogative of art and the authority of an Academy.

As we enter the grand gallery, it is impossible not to feel that the cloud which settled over it at the opening of last year with the almost heroic death of Maclise ere the finest touch was given to his work, and of Dickens, while the glowing words of that memorable eulogy of his friend were echoing in every heart, still hangs there and casts a threatening shadow over the spot where Landseer was wont to delight us. No painter will be more sincerely missed from the Exhibition than our great antropomorphist of animal life and character, so admirably perfect in his work, so profound in his insight into the mysteries of brute feeling and nature. The president, however, is an animal painter, but with a different eye, and he has evidently felt that he was called upon to exert himself. His large gallery picture of a distinguished master of hounds, J. G. Legh, Esq., mounted, in the midst of his favourite dogs, who cocks their tails and sniff the morning air as well-bred hounds should do in the presence of the master, is the most prominent picture in the Gallery, and amply justifies its position, for it is a *chef d'œuvre* of the eminent portrait painter. Opposite to this is an almost equally large equestrian portrait of Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B., standing by his bay charger. So that we have the allied forces of our crack riders and our cavalry well represented, and no doubt the country gentlemen and the military will be touched with approval. Sir Francis Grant, however, can paint from simpler themes, and he gives us a charming young lady portrait of little Miss Blanche Russell in her lady's hessians, looking the veriest little puss in boots and child coquette imaginable.

But we turn to more serious work as we come before Mr. Leighton's "Hercules wrestling with Death for the body of Alcestis," which by strange coincidence of subject hangs precisely where poor Maclise's picture of "The Desmonds and the Ormonds." The young painter of twenty years ago, whose "Procession of Cimabue with his picture of the Madonna" then excited so much interest, and was destined to a place in the Royal Gallery of Windsor, has developed into an enthusiastic classicist, and as painter of style in this his most ambitious and masterly work. The picture has occupied his thoughts for years, and was far advanced last year when the painter unfortunately succumbed for a time to the hard work inseparable from such an undertaking. Mr. Leighton has preferred the story given by the *Herald* as in the play of *Alcestis* by Euripides, to the ancient legend. The faithful and loving wife of Admetus lies wrapped in a white shroud, covered with flowers, a stiff and pallid form as monumental alabaster. At the head of the bier, which is placed under 2 trees by the sea shore, is a group of Admetus with his children and relatives clinging round him in terror at the sight of death—a livid form, with huge wide-spreading raven's wings struggling in the fierce grasp of Hercules at the foot of the bier, on the other side of which is seen the aged father of Admetus, who ought to have given himself up to the Fates, instead of allowing the beautiful Alcestis to die and save her husband. On the ground crouch female friends or relatives overpowered with grief. Now, this is a different rendering of the myth, and one to which we venture to think is not so well chosen as might be. It was not indispensable that Alcestis should be laid out before us in this elaborately corpse-like form, she might have swooned and rested for an instant in that border land of sleep and death, or her fainting form might have been seen in the arms of the gaunt figure of Death, as Hercules rushes to the rescue. This, indeed, would be in accordance with the ancient story which tells of Hercules, who happened to be near at hand, pursuing Death, and wresting Alcestis from his grasp. There is something inevitably painful in a picture in which a dead body takes such a principal place. Many will remember that striking but unpleasant picture by Maclise, "The Ordeal by Touch," in which the amenities were more severely trenched upon. Then there is, according to our view, an error of omission in not introducing Apollo as an important element of beauty for the picture. The god is closely associated with the myth, for he was at the time serving as a shepherd to Admetus and suffering banishment from Olympus for having protected his son Esculapius who was guilty to the gods for having restored the dead to life. As to the picture, however, we are glad to recognise in it so sincere and bold an effort in the direction of the ideal style, and to treat with indulgence certain faults of a technical nature—in the drawing especially of the figure of Hercules, and the legs of Admetus, which show muscles in strong action when they must be in repose, that may be fairly overlooked in the expression of the subject, forcibly and artistically conceived. The ancients said "beauty is above the truth," and there is enough of abstract beauty and graceful feeling in this Alcestis of Mr. Le